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HIDDEN ASIA OPENED UP BY TURKSIB LINE

Turkestan-Siberia Railroad Is Built Across Scenes of Historic Conquests

WESTERN CULTURE MEETS NOMADIC AGE

Soviet Clubs and Tents of Patriarchal Clans Side by Side on Steppes

This is the first of a series of 10 articles by the Monitor representative in Moscow, describing his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The opportunity to visit the inaccessible tracts that constitute the far east of Soviet Russia, with the opening of the new Turkestan-Siberia Railroad was one which almost all foreign journalists resident in Moscow were glad to accept. From a three weeks' trip through these strange old lands, lying between the plains and forests of Siberia and the towering mountain ranges that wall India and Afghanistan, one brings back vivid impressions of contrast.

One finds a brand-new railroad, built with the aid of modern American machinery extending for 1000 miles over rolling plains, where the slant-eyed, flat-faced Kazaks, mounted on shaggy ponies or supercilious camels, dwell in movable felt tents, or yurts, and drive their herds and flocks to upland pastures in the summer and down to the valleys in the winter, very much as their ancestors did in the days of Genghiz Khan.

Rule of the Patriarch

All along the line of the new railroad one could find workers' clubs, decorated with pictures of Marx and Lenine and displaying slogans about fulfilling the five-year-plan in four years, precisely as in Moscow. And not far away one could stumble into a nomadic Kazak encampment, guarded by the watchful and vociferous sheep-dogs, where the word of the aksakal, or "white-beard," the clan patriarch, was the sole law.

An unsightly water tank, planted squarely in the old Registan, or public square, marks the coming of progress and hygiene to ancient Bokhara, with its crumbling walls and flat-roofed houses and minarets with nesting storks. This part of Asia has resounded to the drums and trampings of innumerable conquerors, dating back to the days of Alexander the Great and including such renowned

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Appeal Is Made to Reich Youth to Aid Country

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The rejuvenation of Parliament, the greater interest and more lively participation of liberal-minded classes of the population in the affairs of the nation, the elimination of efforts to guard petty interests in parliamentary work, are the demands being raised in Germany in view of the coming elections.

Such a development would be the most effective bulwark, it is said, against any tendency to close down Parliament and establish a dictatorship which is favored by the minority here. A strong, progressive middle group is a necessity in parliamentary life and a preliminary condition for the continuation of the parliamentary system in Germany and the maintenance of an orderly management of state affairs on a republican basis, Dr. Herman Dietrich, Reich Minister of Finances, and founder of the "State Party," declared in a speech at Karlsruhe.

On the Right, the German National Party is broken to pieces, he said. One section is turning against the present state, the others have found their way to this state, which they formerly opposed. They will form the Conservative Party. The Center is completely disorganized. It had been one of Dr. Stresemann's last ideas, Dr. Dietrich continued, to form an alliance between the Liberal and Protestant Parties of the Middle. Germany had now arrived at this point, he added.

Dr. Dietrich appealed to the country's youth. It had joined, he said, extreme movements, misled by adventurers, and he begged it return to constructive work for the state.

Dr. Joseph Winschuh, another founder of the State Party, and one of the leaders of Liberal youth writes to Vossische Zeitung: "Would it not be more worth while to turn up one's sleeves and go to work instead of standing aside and complaining? . . . We see sufficient room and sufficient work for activity of the Liberal parties opposed to irresponsible radicalism."

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Fourth American Wins Oxford Vinerian Prize

By the Associated Press

Oxford, Eng.

FOR the fourth time since its establishment in the eighteenth century the Vinerian prize in jurisprudence has been won by an American Rhodes scholar, Hugh B. Cox of Lincoln, Neb. The prize is given to the student making the highest mark in the bachelor of civil law examinations.

The prize carries an award of $350 and a fellowship for three years if the winner wishes to continue his studies at Oxford. Mr. Cox, however, plans to practice law either in New York or on the Pacific coast.

Col. Woodcock Asks Public to Help Dry Fight

Appeals to People to Plug Loopholes Through Which Wets Shoot at Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—An appeal to citizens of the United States who may have been making the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquor possible through affording a market for the contraband, to stop this loophole by adherence to the ideal of a law-abiding nation, was made by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition in the Department of Justice, in a radio address Aug. 4 from the Washington studio of the National Broadcasting Company.

Asking the support of all citizens in his program of ferreting out and defeating large-scale commercial operations and conspiracies in contravention of the prohibition laws, Colonel Woodcock made it clear that it was his intention to rely upon public confidence and coöperation instead of force in his dealings with the great mass of citizenry. He reiterated his former statement that he intends to stop the flow of liquor at its source, thereby obviating with major strokes the necessity for numerous petty prosecutions.

"Is the opportunity to obtain a drink of liquor in an unlawful way comparable in importance to you to the opportunity to contribute to the ideal of a law-abiding nation?" Colonel Woodcock asked. "To the great mass of American men and women, I say, give us your sympathy and help. After all, who can object to a fair, honest, earnest, and lawful enforcement of a law of the land?"

Colonel Woodcock outlined his plan to search out and present to the public facts with respect to the effect of prohibition on which may be based reasoned and sound conclusions.

"Remember," Colonel Woodcock said, "that the aim of our bureau is not the number of people sentenced for violating the law, but a decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquor in the United States. I hope through this bureau to gather sufficient facts from which an intelligent opinion can be had as to whether the consumption is lower than during the pre-prohibition period, and whether it is increasing or decreasing today.

"This is not an easy problem, but there are certain indexes which may be developed and studied. One of these is the comparative arrests for intoxication. Such statistics are not particularly satisfactory because of the different standards applied, but if intelligently compiled and the correct comparisons made, they will help to answer the question.

"Another index, and probably the most accurate of all, is the production, importation and exportation of hops. Hops is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of beer and near-beer. With the proper allowances made, this ought to give us a very correct picture as to the production and consumption of beer. Another index which will be studied carefully is that of the production and use in the legitimate trade of corn sugar. There are other lines of inquiry which I hope will yield facts rather than opinions. The facts discovered by this method of careful research will be given to the public. It will not be propaganda but truth."

Soviet Paper Hails Lifting of Embargo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Under the heading, "The Demonstration of Economic Reasonableness," the Soviet official organ, Izvesta, greets the decision of the American Treasury Department to remove the prohibition on the importation of Soviet woodpulp. The paper adds:

"Americans should not be satisfied with the removal of most unreasonable decisons, but should finally proceed for the facilitation of trade with the Soviet Union, and the creation of a normal basis which, according to the Soviet viewpoint, is the extension of broad, long-term credits."

Izvesta in the same article argues that credit difficulties impose upon the Soviet Union the necessity of forcing its exports. Recalling that the Soviet Government many years expressed its readiness to pay higher than normal interest rates for credits in order partially to compensate prewar creditors, Izvesta adds, "It is not necessary to discuss the capacity of the Soviet Government to fulfill its obligations. No one familiar with the situation would accuse the Soviet Government of the non observance of the credit obligations which it assumed."

DEMOCRATS PLAN WET PLANK FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN

New York Party Leaders Decide on Step at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—The Democratic Party in New York State will adopt a wet plank at its forthcoming campaign according to prominent party leaders who came here for a conference on Aug. 4, in which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith, John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and James A. Farley, secretary of the State Democratic Committee, were among the participants.

It was said that Mr. Raskob would remain as head of the National Committee despite dissensions in the party over him.

As a result of the conference now on between Democratic leaders, the one just held here having been the second, the consensus is that Mr. Smith will be one of the outstanding leaders in the state convention and that he will place Governor Roosevelt in nomination for a second term, thus reciprocating in part for the two occasions when Mr. Roosevelt placed Mr. Smith in nomination for the Presidency.

Consensus among prominent Democrats was that there would be inserted in the platform a plank declaring for the amendment of the Eighteenth Amendment to permit each state to control the manufacture and sale of liquor within its borders, leaving to the Federal Government the protection of states electing to be dry.

"Politics begin on Sept. 29," Mr. Roosevelt said, when questioned about the meeting. "I'm only Governor Low."

Wets Serve Ultimatum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—James W. Wadsworth Jr., leader of the anti-prohibition forces in New York State, has just served an ultimatum on the Republican state organization, demanding a wet plank in the Republican state platform.

Mr. Wadsworth refused all invitations looking toward a compromise and declared that unless the committee on resolutions at the convention submitted a report for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the wets would bring out a minority report in favor of repeal and would insist upon a vote upon the floor of the convention.

Before seeing Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Maier had a conference with Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Neither Mrs. Colvin nor Mr. Maier would discuss their talk.

Indian Pays Fine Tribute to British Rule

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Hindu Moslems are united in demanding the gift of British institutions, declared Srinivasa Sastri, leader of the Indian moderates at the Liberal Summer School at Oxford on Aug. 4 in a debate with Sir Walter Layton, who served as financial adviser to the Simon Commission on the reform of the Indian constitution.

Mr. Sastri paid a moving tribute to the work of the British in India, and a significant phase of his speech was seen in the fact that he does not wish to break British connection. He said that responsible self-government built on existing foundations was the most that anyone in India desires. Constitutional government had been developed slowly for years and was firmly established in India, and even those who seemed the most violent in their methods believed in British institutions.

Mr. Sastri's criticism of the Simon report was that it denied to a central government powers it gave to provinces. He strongly attacked the whole federal policy, maintaining that India was one and that the splitting of Indian patriotism into provincial patriotism was destroying the best work of Britain in India. A strong central government, rooted in the people's affection, was the ideal he sought. This was possible of attainment, he declared, owing to India being more of a unit than Europe.

Sir Walter Layton said the difficulty in regard to the central government was the size of India. An Indian central parliament elected on the lines of the British Parliament would contain 4200 members. British presence in India today was the unifying element that enabled a single administration, single customs area, and a single transport system to be maintained. There would be extreme difficulty in getting Indian states into any sort of federal relation with the kind of government that would emerge under full responsibility. Yet, Sir Walter held, the central assembly, as proposed by the Simon report, would be influential with an influence that would grow.

GERMAN FLIERS FIND FLIGHT IMPOSSIBLE

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Wolfram Hirth and Oscar Weller, the young German aviators attempting to fly from Germany to the United States by way of Iceland and Greenland, Aug. 4, were forced to abandon their project for want of a suitable landing place in Greenland.

Herr Hirth, packing up their small monoplane, sailed with it aboard the liner Minnedosa, Aug. 4, for Montreal, and intends to fly from there to New York. Herr Weller expects to take the next ship home to Germany, which they left on July 24.

Free City of Danzig's Status Arouses Diplomatic Issues

Decision of World Court, It Is Declared, Will Affect Brazil's Position as Member of International Labor Organization

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Big diplomatic issues loom behind the apparently simple question whether the Free City of Danzig can become a member of the International Labor Organization without being a member of the League of Nations, a question the Permanent Court of International Justice started to investigate here Aug. 4.

The question was referred to the World Court for adviser's opinion by the League Council May 15 and the answer given will have an important bearing on the position of Brazil, for when the latter state withdrew from the League of Nations in 1928 in dudgeon at not getting a permanent seat on the Council, it ostentatiously retained membership in the International Labor Organization. Authorities differ on the legality of Brazil's action, but hitherto no one has cared to raise the issue directly.

Now, however, the Free City of Danzig has gallantly stepped into the breach and the World Court will be able to set all doubts at rest without the risk of offending the powerful South American republic. If Danzig can belong to the International Labor Organization, so obviously can Brazil, though it does not necessarily follow that if Danzig is ineligible Brazil will also be excluded until it rejoins the League.

This issue is not the only one raised by Danzig's application. For the Free City of Danzig, though self-governing, is overwhelmingly German in character, while its foreign policy is controlled by Poland. What, then, is Danzig's exact legal status as a free city? Will the voices of its delegates be merely echoes of those of Poland, thus giving the latter country two votes at the International Labor Organization conferences against the one vote of other countries? Will Germany be fortunate in getting double representation? Or does Danzig really stand alone as a self-governing entity?

The Polish representative at the World Court hearings is Prof. Szymon Runstein, legal adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw. Danzig is represented by Dr. Erich Kaufmann, professor at Berlin University, while the interests of the International Labor Organization are in the hands of Albert Thomas, its director.

PUBLIC INTEREST DECLARED HOPE OF DEMOCRACY

Public School System Challenged at Virginia Institute Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The future of democracy depends largely on the steady growth of an informed public opinion, based on facts and not on prejudices as to both measures and men, it was asserted by John G. Pollard, Governor of Virginia, in a welcoming address at the formal opening Aug. 4 of the fourth session of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. The importance of such gatherings, for the discussion of public affairs, he said, is emphasized by four tendencies:

"The ever increasing financial demands which our governments are making on our properties and earnings; the increasing growth in the number of ways in which the Government touches our daily lives as individuals; the great number of organizations representing special classes which are forming to obtain or defeat legislation in specified fields, and the growth of the disposition on the part of executives and legislators not to lead in the formation of public opinion but to postpone taking a position until after public opinion is formed."

These tendencies, Mr. Pollard declared, must be met by popular education in politics.

Dr. Edwin Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, who joined Mr. Pollard in the formal welcome to members and guests of the institute, in describing its aim as the promotion of popular discussion and understanding of current public questions, asserted that "the final interrogatory of the system we name democracy," is "How can a people developed to individualism and freedom retain that individualism which guarantees freedom and yet engraft upon its social order that genius for coöperation which alone insures power and progress?"

The sessions of the round table on the administration of public busi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Women Insist on Place on Stamp

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Vigorous protests are being received at the Post Office Department from women all over the United States against the recent removal of the portrait of Martha Washington from the current 4-cent stamp and substitution of that of William H. Taft.

The Martha Washington stamp was the last current stamp bearing the portrait of a woman. The new Taft stamp made its first appearance on June 4, 1930.

Women are writing to the department that they consider the present, with the Washington bicentenary approaching, an ill-advised time to remove Martha Washington's picture from the stamp.

Only two women besides Mrs. Washington have ever had their portraits on United States stamps. Both of these stamps are obtainable now only from the philatelic agency. Isabella, Queen of Spain, adorned two stamps, a salmon and a carmine one, issued in 1893, at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. Pocahontas appeared on a blue five-cent Jamestown commemorative stamp issued in 1907.

ST. LOUIS ENDURANCE FLIERS UP 361 HOURS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine on Aug. 5 had less than 200 hours to go to better the world's record for refueling endurance flying set last month at Chicago by the Hunter brothers with a sustained flight of approximately 554 hours. At 8:11 a. m. (C. S. T.), Aug. 5, Jackson and O'Brine had been up 361 hours in their monoplane Greater St. Louis and were still going strong.

'FREE SEA' STAND URGED IN POLAR LAND DISPUTES

International Agreement Proposed by Politics Parley Speaker

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Both polar areas should be subjected to international agreements to conserve the wild life and establish meteorological stations, Dr. Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, declared at the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 5 after other speakers had pressed national claims to sovereignty which ignored the doctrine of the freedom of the seas.

The doctrine, the extension of which Lord Eustace Percy, British diplomat and Member of Parliament, urged in the first of his lectures, was ignored by speakers at the conference on the arctic and antarctic in their advocacy of national claims which were generally admitted to be of doubtful character until Professor Reeves rose in objection.

"So far," he said, "there has been no international agreement that would abrogate the general rule that the open sea cannot be appropriated to any state. Recent claims made by Russia and Canada in the north and by Great Britain in the south involve pretensions to jurisdiction over the high seas, not unlike those set forth by Spain and Portugal four centuries ago.

"There is no basis of international law, for the United States acknowledging the doctrine of polar sectors put forth by Great Britain, Soviet Russia and Canada, involving, as they do, claims to exclusive jurisdiction over well-recognized areas of the open sea."

Gives Half to Russia

A map of the north polar region divided according to the sector doctrine gives nearly half of the entire area to the Soviet Union, more than a quarter to Canada, a comparatively small slice to the United States as a projection of Alaska, and the remaining share to the respective claims of Norway and Denmark, he pointed out.

The United States, according to both Dr. Reeves and Dr. Laura Martin, leader of the conference, has never claimed its share according to this system nor has it officially recognized the doctrine as advocated by the other interested parties. There is no official foundation, Dr. Reeves stated, for the statement that the United States has a right to the sector from the center of the Bering Strait to the pole on one side and from a projection of the 141st degree of longitude on the other.

So far speakers at the conference have advanced three different bases for claims to national sovereignty in arctic and antarctic regions. They are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

WHO GAVE BOSTON ITS NAME ?

PRACTICALLY no one seems able to answer this question, although many are curious to know. With the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration at its height it is particularly timely that genealogy reveals Isaac Johnson, husband of the Lady Arbella, as the man who named this historic city, and furthermore tells of his great aids to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. An interesting article, by an English authority, on Isaac Johnson will appear in the Monitor

TOMORROW

FEDERALS ENTER CHANGSHA AFTER 'RED' OCCUPATION

American and British Seamen Wounded as Chinese Attack Gunboats

NANKING, China (AP)—It is officially announced that Nationalist troops on Aug. 5 reëntered Changsha, which recently was captured by Communists.

SHANGHAI (AP)—One American and three British seamen were wounded when Communists attacked foreign gunboats on the Siang River near Changsha, belated dispatches from the Hunan province capital disclosed Aug. 5.

Five seamen on the United States gunboat Palos were wounded July 30 when Communists fired at the gunboat as it approached Changsha to observe conditions after "Reds" had looted and burned many sections of that wealthy city. Fifty bandits were killed and many wounded as the Palos replied with machine guns and three-inch rifles.

Dispatches said the latest Communist attacks upon foreign gunboats involved Japanese and Italian vessels as well as the Palos and the British gunboat Teal.

Eleven warships, including two American, were concentrated Aug. 5 at the tri-cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang to protect foreigners against threatened "Red" incursions.

Hankow was virtually under martial law. A defense corps was organized by the French community for emergency.

Chinese Yale Not Burned

NEW HAVEN, Conn (AP) — Reports that buildings of the Missionary College of Yale-in-China were not burned in the recent plundering and looting of the city of Changsha, were confirmed Aug. 5 by a cablegram from Dr. Louise Farnam to Fay Campbell, executive secretary of the home office here.

Japanese Send Warships

TOKYO (AP) — The twenty-fourth destroyer squadron, composed of four vessels, sailed from the Sasebo naval base Aug. 5 for Shanghai to join other Japanese vessels of the Yangtse River patrol in protecting foreign lives and property from the Communists. Vessels of the squadron are the Vanagi, Kashi, Momo and Nara.

Captured Girl Released

LONDON (AP)—It was announced Aug. 5 that Miss Gertrude Rugg, British teacher, who was unable to reach safety before the looting of Changsha and was captured, has been released and is aboard a British ship.

Probation System to Be Expanded by 45 Officers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—To the nine probation officers now serving the federal courts of the country, 45 will be added, the Department of Justice has announced. They will be distributed as widely and effectively as possible in an effort to build up the national probation system, it was said.

The assignments will give probation service to 44 federal judicial districts in 32 states. In 40 districts throughout the remaining states appointments will be made after further appropriations are provided by Congress.

One of the theories advocates of probation advance is that it results in economy in the treatment of offenders while tending to reduce crime. In support of the theory the Department of Justice says, "It is estimated that the cost of custody of 100 prisoners in penal institutions is about $25,000 a year. A single probation office at an expense of less than $4000 would be able to supervise an equal number of selected first offenders placed on probation."

Probation service has already been set up in a few districts in the last few years. Massachusetts, where a probation has been accumulated for the relief of the prison, stands first on the list for additional personnel. New York southern, Pennsylvania eastern, Pennsylvania middle, Pennsylvania western, West Virginia southern, Georgia's three districts, Illinois eastern, and California southern will also be given aid to develop work already begun.

GOLD RUSH STARTS IN AUSTRALIAN BUSH

BENDIGO, Australia (AP)—Discovery of a 30-ounce gold nugget at Tarnagulla, Victoria, 40 miles from here, has started a new gold rush.

More than 250 prospectors, most of them driving American motorcars, already have reached the field and pegged out claims.

Australia was in the throes of the greatest gold fever in many years on Aug. 5. Seven expeditions, with full transport equipment, including airplanes, trucks and camel caravans, the prospectors backed by many thousands of dollars and their outfits staffed by experienced pioneers, have been fitted out for penetration of the waste areas where traces of gold have been found.

WOMAN FLIES RECORD, 196.19 MILES AN HOUR

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Florence Low Barnes, San Marino, Calif., aviator, on Aug. 4 bettered the recognized speed record for women by piloting her Travelair Mystery "S" ship 196.19 miles per hour.

The recognized record of 184.6 miles per hour, held by Amelia Earhart, also was established at Los Angeles.

Rumanian Naval Base to Cost $40,000,000

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest

RUMANIA is to have a new naval base costing over $40,000,000. It will be located on the Black Sea, a little way above the port of Constanza, about 60 miles north of Bulgaria and 150 miles south of Russia.

The plan is being studied by three naval experts, Dutch, English and Rumanian, and will soon be put into execution. The reason for the new base is understood to be the recent strengthening of the Russian Black Sea war fleet which naturally caused a good deal of apprehension in Rumanian circles.

Million Cheer Amy Johnson on Home-Coming

British Capital Receives Australian Solo Flier With Wild Enthusiasm

LONDON (AP)—An English girl who recently took an airplane on a solo flight from Croydon to Australia, rested at a London hotel on Aug. 5, after a home-coming reception such as the British Isles rarely have ever seen.

More than 200,000 persons, London papers estimated, were at the Croydon landing field on Aug. 4 to witness the delayed arrival of Miss Amy Johnson, or "Johnny," as she prefers to be known, from Vienna, aboard the City of Glasgow, a regular passenger plane. More than a million persons, it was calculated, cheered her as she was driven through London to her hotel, sitting atop the back of the rear seat.

The young aviatrix was due at 6 p. m. from Vienna, but a half gale between London and Cologne made the plane three hours late. The crowd augmented by the August Bank Holiday, nevertheless, waited to see her, despite reports that the plane had landed in France and would not cross the channel. It was 9 p. m. before six escort planes landed in the glare of searchlights and the City of Glasgow itself came down.

The girl, smiling, was lifted from the cabin of the ship and taken before the reception committee, which included her parents and three Cabinet Ministers, Lord Thomson, Minister of Air, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, and J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal. A microphone was set up for her to radiocast a speech, but the roar of the cheering thousands drowned out all except the words, "I am very glad to be home again."

Cheering and shouts greeted the young heroine as she was driven the 12 miles to her hotel, the crowds swarming in front of the car and onto the running board. The police had a lively time in protecting her from too enthusiastic attentions.

At the hotel the police had to clear a way through for Miss Johnson and her party. Despite her 800 miles of flying and the long trip by car from Croydon, she appeared on a balcony and waved her hands to her admirers.

Miss Johnson landed at Port Darwin, Australia, May 24, after a 19-day flight from Croydon, Eng.

Circus Fans Want Republican Party to Drop Elephant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia.—The self-appointed champions of the circus, known as the Circus Fans' Association of America, have just closed their fifth convention here.

The organization reported it had functioned effectively during the past year in carrying out its purpose of perpetuating the circus. With more than 600 members located in almost every state as well as in Canada and Great Britain, the association's influence is far reaching.

It was resolved that all the resources and influences and energies of the association be applied to cause circus equipment and vehicles to be exempted from the payment of licenses and fees on the ground that circuses operating in this country "contribute in a considerable degree to the education and enjoyment of 130,000,000 boys and girls from one to 100 years old."

The association decided that it was embarrassing "to our members and to the elephants themselves" that people secing the members wearing the elephant conclude that "we are trying to support and extoll the Republican Party" and thought that the party should abandon the elephant as an emblem.

Round-World Flier Bound to New York

AMARILLO, Tex. (AP) — Ted Lundgren, Hollywood aviator, who will attempt to complete the round-the-world flight in 200 hours, took off here at 6 a. m., Aug. 5, on a nonstop flight to New York. Lundgren left Los Angeles Aug. 4.

He said he expected to reach New York in 15 hours. He landed in Amarillo at 8:30 p. m. Monday. Lundgren was accompanied by Charles Sellers as co-pilot.

ELECTORAL LAW MODIFIED

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By U. P.)—The Independent Party will be able to take part in the coming congressional elections as a result of a Presidential decree issued Aug. 2 modifying the Dodd electoral law. Formerly only the Liberal and Conservative parties had been qualified to enter candidates.

CO-OPERATIVE RECORD BASIS OF FARM AID

Of 20,000 Organizations in U. S. Since 1851, About 12,000 Survive

HISTORY IS STUDIED BY THE FARM BOARD

Had Origin in New York Dairy Circles—Grain Groups Started in Iowa

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—How 20,000 coöperative farmers' associations of many sorts have been organized in the United States since 1851—many of them to flicker out quickly, while others have established themselves firmly in the agricultural and economic structure, numbering today about 12,000—is the subject of various studies being conducted by the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of guiding the coöperative farming movement in its development of national and world-wide marketing systems.

R. H. Elsworth, economist in charge of historical and statistical research, has announced a publication dealing with coöperative marketing and purchasing from 1920 to 1930, which is soon to come from the press. Mr. Elsworth is also issuing a series of pamphlets tracing the rise of coöperative marketing in the several farm commodities. Four pamphlets have already been published, dealing with the beginnings of coöperation among producers of dairy products, fruits and vegetables, livestock, and eggs and poultry. Similar studies on cotton, wheat, wool and mohair, and the other commodities are under way or contemplated, according to Mr. Elsworth.

An understanding of the coöperative movement among farmers is considered of vital importance to the work of the Federal Farm Board, Mr. Elsworth said in explaining the studies being conducted under his supervision. The board is authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 to deal with farmers' coöperative associations, not with individual farmers directly. It is therefore essential for the board to have thorough data on coöperatives, Mr. Elsworth added, both for its own use and to provide information for guidance of the coöperatives themselves.

Origin of Coöperatives

The coöperative movement among farmers of the United States started about 1851, when an association of producers at Oneida County, New York, was formed to operate a cheese factory, according to Mr. Elsworth. A coöperative creamery in Orange County, N. Y., followed in 1856, and in 1863 a coöperative cheese factory was opened in Montgomery County that is still functioning.

"Coöperative grain marketing developed in the Mississippi Valley states in the late sixties," Mr. Elsworth continued. "A farmers' elevator was established at Blairstown in Iowa in 1867 or 1868. By 1874 there were 28 farmers' coöperative elevators in Iowa. All of these had ceased to function by 1884, but two years later a fresh start was made in the coöperative marketing of grain in that State. By 1900 there were 14 active farmer-controlled grain elevators in Iowa."

Coöperative organizations for the marketing of other commodities started as follows, Mr. Elsworth said: "Fruit and vegetables, 1867 at Hammonton, N. J.; livestock, first formal organizations in 1876, in Tennessee; wool, 1885, Greencastle, Ind.; nuts, California, 1889; and eggs and poultry, 1874, at Chicago. Of the 20,000 coöperative associations that are estimated to have been formed in the United States, data have been collected and tabulated for nearly 12,000, roughly the number that are still active.

"With a few exceptions," said Mr. Elsworth, "such as citrus fruits, dried fruits, nuts and canned fruits, commodities were not taken to world markets by coöperative farmers' associations prior to 1919. In that year a central sales agency for livestock was started with branches at Chicago and other mid-West cities.

"Following this step came the pool movement in 1920, wherein cotton, and later wheat, producers sent their commodities to central pools and agreed to take the average price obtained during the marketing season on each quality of product they had sent to the pool.

Associations Have Beginning

"The next step taken by the farmers was to form associations whereby sales agencies and pools consolidated for more effective activity. By 1922, there were five cotton associations that handled 352,226 bales. In 1929, there were 16 associations, handling 1,163,957 bales. Similar instances could be given for wheat and other commodities."

With the organization of the Farm Board on July 15, 1929, Mr. Elsworth continued, the coöperative marketing movement among farmers received a new enlargement. The conclusion had been reached before the Farm Board appeared that only through large coöperative marketing agencies, reaching out into national and world markets, could effective sales coöperation be achieved, he said, and the board was designed to aid in the formation of such "super agencies."

"The Farm Board is sponsoring organizations among farmers, such as the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which combine the two chief coöperative methods employed by farmers," Mr. Elsworth said. "These methods were aimed at two objectives—federation of producers for more effective grading, packing and shipping of goods, and formation of sales

agencies to build up a consumer demand and market the products.

"The six coöperative organizations already formed under the auspices of the Farm Board during its first year are the Grain Corporation, with headquarters at Chicago; the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Mass.; American Cotton Coöperative Association, New Orleans; National Bean Marketing Association, Denver, Col.; National Livestock Marketing Association, Chicago, and National Pecan Marketing Association.

"Other commodities listed by the board, and for marketing of which associations are in prospect, are dairy products, rice, tobacco, poultry and eggs, seeds and potatoes.

Coöperative marketing is now in full stride as a farmer enterprise. To what extent it will aid in the solution of pressing farm problems, only experience can tell. Encouraging results have been reported by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which has been active in foreign markets to an extent that contrasts vividly with that first local coöperative movement back in the 1850's.

Cape Town to Open New Art Gallery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—A new South African National Gallery of Art in Cape Town will be completed and ready to be handed over to the trustees on Aug. 16. It will cost in all about £90,000, made up of private, civic and state contributions, and when finished it is said it will be one of the finest modern art galleries in the world.

"Our aim in building this gallery," Prof. John Wheatley, chairman of the trustees states, "is to secure for it some of the best examples of every modern school of art. In the South African section it is hoped to include one of the best works of every South African artist of a caliber entitling him to a place in a national gallery. We already possess the nucleus of such a collection."

There is a small nucleus also for the general collection, included in it being a fine selection of Brangwyn etchings given by himself, a collection of Rembrandt etchings, a Mancini recently presented by Countess Labia, wife of the Italian Consul, and several pictures representative of art from the primitive down to recent times, loaned by Sir Max Michaelis.

Goodyear Wins First in Balloon Races

WASHINGTON (AP) — Official announcement was made, Aug. 4, by the National Aeronautic Association that the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation entry, piloted by Roland J. Blair, won the National Balloon Race which started from Houston, Tex., July 4. Second place went to the Detroit Balloon Club, third to the United Van Service, Inc., while the next two positions were captured by United States Navy entries.

The winning balloon came down near Greensburg, Ky., 768 miles from the starting point. The Detroit Balloon Club entry, piloted by Edward J. Hill, landed near Russellville, Ky., covering 688 miles.

Blair and Hill, as a result of their showing, will be two members of the American team for the Gordon Bennett International Races to start from Cleveland Sept. 1.

DELAWARE CLOSES ITS LAST ROAD HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—With the arrest of the proprietor of a road house near here, the authorities believe they have closed up the last such place that dispensed intoxicating liquor in Delaware.

For more than a month they have been conducting a vigorous campaign against such places and now will direct their attention to the bootleggers who peddle liquor. These will be brought before Judge John P. Nields of the United States District Court, an uncompromising dry.

ANTI-TRAP BILL ASSURED PLACE ON FALL BALLOT

11,193 Voters Sign Petition Filed With Massachusetts Secretary

Completion of the initiative petition to place the humane trapping bill on the ballot in the November election this year was effected Aug. 4, when Miss Sue Higgins, assistant secretary of the Anti-Steel-Trap League, Massachusetts Division, Inc., filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, 11,193 certified signatures of voters, gathered from 12 of the 14 counties of the State. The number filed was 6193 in excess of that required by law.

"We made no effort whatever to secure signatures from Dukes and Nantucket Counties," said Howard Noble, managing director of the Anti-Steel-Trap League, under whose direction the work was carried out, "not because we have no friends in those counties, but due rather to the fact that they are difficult of access. No special effort was made in Barnstable County, either, as its population is not large and is widely scattered. We believe, however, that the petition is fairly representative of the State as a whole.

"This movement has been criticized as being one almost wholly of women, yet these signatures show almost if not quite as many men signers as women in every part of the State. Experience in other contacts than that afforded by the initiative petition bears out our contention that the men of Massachusetts are just as responsive to the appeal to abolish the trapping horror as are the women.

"The opposition to this measure has sought to give the impression that all sportsmen and all farmers are against the humane trapping bill, but the facts are many hundreds of each class signed the petition. This was particularly true of Worcester, Hampden and Berkshire Counties, where there are many farmers and sportsmen. Some of our most enthusiastic workers were among the leading sportsmen of the State. The Worcester County League of Rod and Gun Clubs warmly indorsed the measure and some members of that organization, which is the largest of its kind in Massachusetts, did yeoman's service in the circulation of the petition."

SOVIET EMBARGO STYLED UNJUSTIFIED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States should not attempt to force a modification of the Soviet regime through the employment of an embargo on imported goods, according to James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, speaking in a symposium on "A Better Understanding of Our International Life" conducted at Teachers' College under the auspices of the Summer Session of Columbia University on Aug. 3.

"No matter how firmly our Government insists upon maintaining its policy of non-recognition of the Soviet régime because of disapproval of Communist principles and practices," Mr. McDonald said, "this disapproval is no justification for the utilization of an embargo as a means of bringing pressure to bear to force a modification of the Soviet régime. The Administration has performed a distinct public service by refusing to be stampeded into an indirect attack on the Russian Soviet Union by the recent flood of peculiarly synchronized charges."

EDISON THIRD-PLACE WINNER GETS HELP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Gordon Burns of Maplewood, N. J., who won third place in the Edison scholarship contest, will receive a scholarship that will permit him to continue his technical education in college, Thomas Edison announced on Aug. 4.

Although the advisory board of the Edison scholarship award has not provided any additional scholarship this year for the runners-up in the contest, Mr. Edison said that several universities have become interested in the high records attained by some of the candidates and that it is probable that four other boys who ranked high in the examination also will receive scholarships.

Stock Distribution Called Incomplete

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company stockholders should have received 2,148,000 shares of Bethlehem Steel common stock instead of the 1,600,000 shares offered them in the merger of the two companies, Hassell, Tippet, Ernst & Ernst, auditors, testified Aug. 5 in the hearing of the injunction suit to block the merger.

Mr. Tippit told Judge David G. Jenkins that he arrived at a higher ratio of exchange by making adjustments in "Schedule K" of the report of Price, Waterhouse & Co. on the respective earnings of the two companies.

It was the report of the Price, Waterhouse auditors that the Sheet & Tube directors used in negotiating the merger. That firm recommended a ratio of exchange of 1.203 shares of Bethlehem for one of the Sheet & Tube. After negotiations the Youngstown Company directors accepted a ratio of 1.333.

Mr. Tippit testified that his firm found the fair ratio of exchange should have been 1.79 shares of Bethlehem for each share of Sheet & Tube. This would mean 548,000 additional shares of Bethlehem common for the Sheet & Tube stockholders, having a current market value of $46,100,000.

CHILDREN'S PENNIES GO BACK TO TOWN

MAYS LANDING, N. J. (AP)—John Underhill, Negro storekeeper, has returned in the form of a $71,390 bequest the pennies that his child customers spent with him for a quarter of a century.

Terms of his will, made known Aug. 4, provided that an estate amounting to $71,390, exclusive of real estate, shall be devoted to improvement of the town park and to equipment of the high school gymnasium.

He came here more than 25 years ago and for many years was the town's only Negro resident. He first became a barber and later opened a store near the high school.

RANGERS TO PATROL SMOKY MOUNTAINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—J. Ross Eakin will assume the superintendency of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina January 1, 1931, according to an announcement received here. Forest rangers from western parks, expected to arrive shortly, will be assigned patrols in the park area.

John C. Needham, formerly of the Muir Woods National Monument of San Francisco Bay, will serve as assistant chief ranger on the North Carolina side, and E. R. Hough, former forester in the United States forest service, will serve on the Tennesee side.

The establishment of fire patrols will be started at an early date, upon the arrival of the assistant rangers, it was further announced.

MRS. HOOVER ACTS AS SHIP SPONSOR

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—The steamship Excalibur, built for the American Export Steamship Company, was christened by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President, as it was launched Aug. 5 from the New York Shipbuilding Company yard. Mrs. Hoover came from Washington in a special train with friends to be the sponsor.

There was a great cheer and much handclapping as she swung the traditional beribboned bottle against the prow of the big hull. The bottle was filled with water which splashed against the receding ship.

Thousands Flock Back to Automobile Plants

THOUSANDS of workers have been recalled to their jobs in automobile plants in Detroit, Lansing, Flint and Pontiac, Mich. Ford has recalled about 100,000, and others to resume after a vacation period of three weeks are General Motors, Packard, Oakland-Pontiac, Graham-Paige, Timken-Detroit Axle and Motor Products.

Hundreds of employees started work in various plants at Toledo, O., including Electric Auto-Lite Company, Spicer Manufacturing Corporation and Logan Gear Company.

The New York Central has recalled 2000 men to work in the repair shops at West Albany, N. Y.

The United States Steel Corporation earned almost the entire year's dividend on the common stock in the first six months. Net for the June quarter was $3.02, which the financial district considers a remarkably good showing.

Import Gain Linked With High Tariffs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—During periods when tariff rates have been high, the United States has imported more than when the rates were low, according to Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt Cabinet and formerly Governor of Iowa, in a reply to the demand of Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, for an immediate revision of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

When import duties are high, American industries are thriving, he declared. Hence at such times there is more work and people have more money to spend. Then is when most goods are imported, despite the higher rates, he argued.

Mr. Shaw's statement was made in an open letter to Mr. Swanson. He is here on a visit from his home in Washington.

Mr. Shaw held that during the four years of the McKinley tariff, imports averaged $12.60 per capita, but dropped to $10.82 during the Wilson tariff, then rose to an average of $12.81 during the 16 years of protective tariff. During the nine years of the Fordney tariff, they averaged $32.29, he said, and last year exceeded $35 per capita.

Craftsmen Council of Engineers Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 200 delegates assembled today for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Council, Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, and the ninth convention of the Ladies' Council. All sections of the country were represented, many delegates coming from the West coast and distant points in Canada.

The engineering society was welcomed by Mayor Dwight Winter and Maj. F. J. Hillman of the Chamber of Commerce. Manufacturers and supply dealers were guests of the engineers. Walter H. Damon of this city, Past Grand Worthy Chief, and Bertha Luce, chairman for the Ladies' Council convention, headed a receiving line for members.

Wednesday will be given over to a business session and inspection of factories. Thursday there will be an old-fashioned New England clambake at Riverside Park. Officers will be elected and installed on Friday and a barn dance will be conducted in the evening, closing the convention.

Hoover Appoints New Chief of Staff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has announced the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur as chief of staff to succeed Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who has retired. The appointment of Brig.-Gen. Ben H. Fuller as comamndant of the Marine Corps was announced at the same time.

General MacArthur is the only major-general who has sufficient time left to serve to warrant making him chief of staff, it was said at the White House. None of the others has more than 18 months to serve before reaching the retirement age.

General MacArthur was formerly in charge of the Philippine administration in the War Department. At present he is in China. Confidence was expressed at the White House that he would continue to uphold the "high standards" of the office set by General Summerall.

Brig.-Gen. Fuller has been acting commandant of the Marine Corps since Maj.-Gen. Wendell C. Neville passed on. He has seen long service with the Marine Corps, having served in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines, in the China relief expedition of 1900, in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

New York Bankers Post Security Sums

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Several of the largest private bankers have just posted deposits of $100,000 each with the State Banking Department as a safeguard to depositors' funds, under a new amendment to the state banking law. The failure of Clarke Brothers last year brought about the new law.

Under it, private bankers transmitting sums of $500 or less, or paying interest to depositors on any deposit balance of less than $7500, are subject to the law, and in some instances must deposit against failure or suspension with the state banking authorities $100,000 in United States Government, New York State or authorized municipal bonds.

A memorandum from the Stock Exchange recommends that for private bankers who are likely to have dealings with foreigners, the only safe way to proceed is to make this deposit. Taking the Stock Exchange firms alone, it is estimated that if all comply who have such dealings, $60,000,000 in bonds will be withdrawn from the open market and placed with the State Superintendent of Banks.

UNIVERSITY GUILD CALLED GIFT TO WOMEN

Atlanta Educational Institute Now Has Chapters in 30 States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The University Guild has become a national organization since its formation in Atlanta about a year and a half ago and gives promise of becoming international in scope. Operating through its chapters in many of the principal cities in the country and in 30 states it is doing a significant educational work in giving opportunity for cultural and fundamental training to the busy adult woman of today.

"The course which the idea of the University Guild embraces gained quick momentum, and the organization was welcomed in every community where guild organizers have gone to enroll members, because the course was arranged in such a way that the adult woman could gain a tremendous amount of knowledge and information and training, while putting into it a comparatively small amount of time," said E. R. Hurt, president and general manager of the organization, in an interview.

"The largest justification for the guild idea for the busy woman lies in the fact that she can cover more ground in a shorter space of time than she can in any other educational plan of cultural and fundamental training that is in existence today—either in or out of the classroom. Many educators, well known nationally and in their respective communities, have accepted the guild idea as not only being fundamentally sound but as being one of the finest things ever planned for the education of the adult woman. Many unsolicited testimonials have been received from the membership as to the intrinsic value of the courses of study offered by the guild.

"Plans are now being perfected for Pi Omicron—the name adopted by the guild—to hold its first national convention here in Atlanta in October of this year. Nationally known speakers are to be brought to Atlanta for this occasion and every effort is being made to make this one of the most successful conventions ever held in America by women; already chapters from every section of the Union are raising funds with which to send two delegates from each chapter," Mr. Hurt concluded.

The courses of study in these chapters are conducted by men and women of specialized training and academic rank, the greater number of them being drawn from the faculties of universities and educational institutions of outstanding merit located near the local chapters.

Small Consumer Hit by Electric Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The proposed new rate schedules offered by the New York Edison Company and its affiliated organizations would add about $1,000,000 to the revenues from electric current supplied to small commercial users who now get their current free from the owners of the buildings, according to estimates made by representatives of building owners on Aug. 4.

This amount would be in addition to the aggregate annual increase in revenues of $2,600,214 which the companies themselves estimated the new schedules would yield from the rate advance to small residential consumers.

More than 500,000 tenants of commercial buildings are supplied with current free, spokesmen for the building owners said, and the owners pay the company at the wholesale rate approximately 14 cents a month for electric current used by each tenant. With the proposed 60-cent monthly meter charge and the charge of 5 or 7 cents for each kilowatt hour, according to the amount of current used, these tenants' bills would average more than $2 a month, and the owners, of course, could no longer afford to carry the expense, they said.

Soviet Repudiates Debts of Tsarists

MOSCOW (AP) — Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, in an editorial Aug. 5 serves notice on "capitalistic countries" that the Soviet Union cannot assume obligations of the Tsarists which it repudiated "since creation of the Bolshevist régime in 1917."

The editorial, obviously inspired by the Kremlin, continues:

"Ever since 1905 our revolutionary parties have warned international capital to extend no loans to the Tsarist Government. We have not departed in any way from this position."

Izvestia, however, adds that the Soviet Government is ready to pay interest on newly granted credits at slightly higher rates than normal "in order to give creditors the possibility of partial compensation for their losses by reason of confiscation of their properties during the revolution."

Declaring that this view was emphasized by Joseph Stalin, Soviet dictator, at the recent congress of the Communist Party, Izvestia adds:

"The Soviet Government does not conceal its desire to obtain credit from capitalistic countries which would lighten the problem of fulfilling the five-year industrialization plan."

World Police Chiefs Hold Annual Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Closer coöperation between city officials and police was urged as a more effective means of combating crime by Philp T. Bell of Kearny, N. J., president of the International Association of Police Chiefs in opening the thirty-seventh annual convention of that organization here Aug. 4.

More than 400 chiefs of police were in attendance at the opening of the convention to discuss crime control and to exchange the newest ideas on its detection and prevention.

The opinion that so-called "scientific crime detection" has not justified the claims made for it, was expressed by Duncan Matheson, secretary-treasurer of the Peace Officers' Association of California. Characterizing intelligence tests and gland operations to prove criminality, as a fad, he said, "these are passing and police departments are again turning their attention toward more basic forms of coping with criminality."

'Crime Prevention' Pays in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 3000 children have been saved from courts and correctional institutions by the Crime Prevention Bureau, organized seven months ago by Grover A. Whalen, when he was Police Commissioner, according to William Lewis Butcher, chairman of the sub-commission on causes of the New York State Crime Commission. His statement was made in a radio address over WJZ during the weekly "crime prevention hour" on Aug. 4.

Mr. Butcher described the bureau as "one of the most encouraging approaches" to the problem of juvenile delinquency and praised the boys' clubs it has been instrumental in establishing as "one of the most effective instruments to curb delinquency at its source." He said that the studies made by the crime commission in the past five years show that the crime problem is to be met in four ways, he said—by legal procedure, social reform, individual study and utilization of spare time.

"The method of legal procedure, while necessary, is not effective in preventing further crime among young offenders," he said. "Social reform is concerned with broad measures of social welfare aimed at general factors influencing crime and not at specific experiences affecting the criminal.

"Such programs as boys' clubs, community centers and playgrounds are exceedingly effective, combatting, as they do, commercial recreation and capitalizing the gang spirit, as it were, the gregarious tendency of boys and girls, so that they can play their energies into the right channels, instead of into crime and delinquency."

Mr. Butcher said the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau was typical of the group approach to the problem and said that the boys' clubs as operated by the boys' club federation and the New York Children's Aid Society was doing much to save youngsters from becoming criminals.

JUGOSLAVIA FAVORS PAN-EUROPEAN UNION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — The movement for a Pan-European Union has found a favorable response in Jugoslavia. That country participated in the last congress at Berlin, and was represented by Dr. Momcilo Nincic, former Minister for Foreign Affairs. The scheme has now reached a concrete form.

The accredited representatives of the Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana committee of the Pan-European Union have held a constituent meeting on the basis of their joint statutes, and the representatives of the Pan-European Union of the Kingdom of Jugoslavia were chosen. Dr. Nincic was chosen as president, and the Jugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vojislav Marinković as honorary vice-president.

Those Who Like to Stay Up All Night Star Gazing Get Their Chance Aug. 11

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Astronomers ask everyone to turn "sky census taker" for one night and count the noses of Perseid meteors the night of Aug. 11-12.

On that night "star dust" parties may afford not only a new pastime, but a real service to research. For meteors are the only solid messengers from outer space and the count is wanted for use in calculations to piece together the story they tell. The night that begins Aug. 11 is chosen because it brings the Perseids, for many years the only reliable annual meteor show.

The invitation is issued by Dr. Charles P. Olivier, director of Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania. He conducts this research for the American Meteor Society.

Dr. Olivier said that hourly counts of all meteors are wanted particularly from amateurs. He warned that observers must be away from cities. Then if the night is unusually clear from 50 to 150 meteors an hour may be seen, the rate increasing until about 3 a. m. After midnight is the best time to watch and the direction northeast.

Occasionally there is a brilliant Perseid, and for such an object more details are useful. They are the hour and minute of appearance, duration of flight, full course across the sky identified by stars, and also—if they occur—the colors, fiery train and explosion.

The Perseids are named from the constellation Perseus, which contains the point from which they radiate. Some authorities trace them back more than 1000 years. Their velocities have been estimated from 25 to 35 miles a second.

This does not mean one would be traveling that fast should it strike the earth, for by then it would have been greatly retarded by the atmosphere. The Perseids are thought to ignite at an elevation of about 70 miles and to burn up by the time they have dropped to 55. It is estimated that about 20,000,000 meteors large enough to be visible enter the earth's atmosphere daily.

Meteors contain abundantly aluminum, calcium, carbon, iron, magnesium, nickel, oxygen, phosphorous, silicon, sulphur, and more than a dozen other elements, including hydrogen and nitrogen.

"The fact that no new element has been found," says Dr. Olivier, "gives strong confirmation to the belief in the essential chemical unity of the universe."

Puttering Around the Farm Keeps Coolidges Busy at Plymouth Home

PLYMOUTH, Vt. (AP)—The farm, the fields and the uplands where former President Coolidge's boyhood days were passed again have called him to Plymouth.

How long the former President expects to remain here his neighbors do not know. Mr. Coolidge has spent most of his time since his arrival, by motorcar, Aug. 2, "just resting," as one neighbor described it. Mrs. Coolidge accompanied the former President here, and her pet Chow, Tim, romps about the old farm. The remainder of the party includes Mr. Coolidge's secretary and his chauffeur.

Years ago Calvin Coolidge made a little windmill which he would place across the road from the Coolidge farmhouse here and watch it spin. Mrs. Coolidge, who remembered the windmill after its maker had forgotten it, found it in the corner of the farmhouse cellar. Today it whirled on the roadside opposite the farmhouse while the former President sat on the piazza of the house admiring his handiwork.

Mr. Coolidge has scarcely left the farm in the three days he has been here, but old friends from the hamlet have called to convey their greetings. Much of his time has been spent on the front porch of the little white house where his father lived and where he took the oath of office as President in succession to Warren G. Harding.

The former president assisted in the task of placing a screen door, while Mrs. Coolidge late in the day went blueberry picking.

Former Gov. Franklin Billings visited the Coolidges during the day, and Bascom Slemp, Secretary to the former President while he was in office, was an overnight guest.

Old England Class Distinctions Observed in New American Colony

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, August 4, 1630—A committee has been appointed to arrange the seating at meetings of the church organized on July 30. Preaching services have been held out of doors, usually, the "great house" being occupied by the magistrates and their families; but some of the magistrates are soon to leave for Watertown, Shawmutt, Mattapan and Mistick, and others have houses nearly completed, so that the church will gather within doors shortly.

The Rev. John Wilson has been good enough to explain to me the social scale of Old England, which is to be observed in all the plantations here. At the top are the families of rank and title, regardless of their present condition of wealth; also the clergy and others having college degrees, and those who have considerable income or estates. These are addressed as "Mister" or "Mistress," or by such title as has been bestowed upon the family. These, and these only, are the gentlemen and ladies (gentlewomen).

Next in rank are the skilled artisans and the smaller merchants and freeholders, responsible for the activities which determine the economic condition of the community. For the most part they are intelligent, sturdy, hard-working folk, content with the title "Goodman" or "Goodwife." They show a pride in having risen to their present position in the social scale.

Then come the wage earners of the unskilled class, the journeymen and laborers; while the indentured and other servants form a fourth strata. These classes not only have no title but are addressed by their given or by their family names. Seldom granted political rights, they often are admitted to the society of the church.

These various ranks by no means exist only as an arbitrary valuation set on men by their neighbors, but carry with them certain well-defined legal privileges. The "gentleman" is permitted to adorn himself with certain articles of dress forbidden to the "goodman," who in turn may wear others withheld from the day laborer or the servant Lace, silver and gold thread, slashed sleeves, embroidered caps, bands and rayles, gold and silver girdles, belts and ruffs are borbidden to all save the upper class.

Class distinctions are carried into the allotment of seats in the church. Elders and deacons, or a special committee, determine the best seats, which are assigned to those holding public office or having titles, education or wealth. Seldom are seats assigned to any below the rank of goodman and goodwife; but "the backer seats" are reserved for laborers, servants and boys. Occasionally an independent soul will ignore these allotments, and intrude upon the assignment of another. The result may be a heavy fine

The committee appointed to perform the solemn duty of allotting seats for the local congregation will report as soon as "the great house" is ready for occupancy for church services. There is no excitement or perturbation. Each family knows what its position will be in relation to the others. But here is a matter of no little interest: Who will seat the committee on seating?

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HOOVER PROVES POPULAR NAME IN WASHINGTON

One Named 'Ike' Rules White House, and 11 or 12 Are in One Department

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Hoovers in the Government service range from messenger boy to President. Some of those who hold key positions in President Hoover's official family bear his family name, but he has hardly laid himself open to charges of nepotism, for none of those in important positions and so far as is known, in lesser posts, claim any but distant relationship to the President.

When President Hoover came to the White House, he found one Hoover already occupying an important place there. He is I. H. Hoover and had served under eight Presidents before one of his own family name came to occupy the White House. "Ike" Hoover was first employed at the Executive Mansion as an electrician while Benjamin Harrison was President. He worked up through various positions until during Roosevelt's Administration he was appointed "chief usher," a title he now holds.

Although precedent does not permit the President himself to greet his guests at the door in person, there is a Hoover to do it. "Ike" Hoover welcomes all arriving and speeds all departing guests. He sees that all orders from the President or First Lady respecting household affairs are carried out. In all matters pertaining to the routine of their house, nine Presidents have learned to say, "Leave it to Hoover."

There is still another Hoover who is close to the President's household. He is Gilbert C., lieutenant commander in the navy, a naval aide at the White House. Commander Hoover has a mutual interest with the President in that he is an engineer, having taken a degree in metallurgical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology after he finished at the Naval Academy.

There are two Hoover brothers who hold high administrative posts in the Government. One is Dickerson N. Hoover, supervising inspector general in the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce.

The other, J. Edgar Hoover, is director of the bureau of investigation in the Department of Justice. Dickerson, who has been in the government service for more than a quarter of a century, is at the head of those whose duty it is to give the annual inspection to vessels of the merchant marine and license their officers in the interest of protecting life and property. He has recently been in the limelight during the investigation of the Fairfax-Pinthis crash off the New England coast. J. Edgar directs the corps of special agents who are employed by the Government for the purpose of detecting crimes and collecting evidence to be used in government suits.

The Federal Trade Commission also has a Hoover among its important officials. He is LeClaire Hoover, chief accountant for the commission, who has done important statistical work in connection with the public utility and other investigations in which the commission is engaged. He, too, was at his post several years before the President came to the White House.

Nearest to the President in name is Hubert D. Hoover, a captain in the army, assigned to the Judge Advocate General's office, legal adviser to the War Department. As did the President, he came originally from Iowa, but attended college in California—at the University of California, not at Stanford, the President's Alma Mater. Captain Hoover entered the army 15 years ago.

In the diplomatic service there is another Iowa Hoover, Charles L. Hoover, Consul-General at Amsterdam. He entered the foreign service in 1908, before the world heard of Herbert Hoover. But like the President, he was a mining engineer before he went with the Government, and, like the President, he is a world traveler, having held consular posts at Madrid, Carlsbad, Prague, Sao Paula, Danzig and Batavia.

While there are a number of Hoovers among the 589,145 employees of the Government scattered over the world, Civil Service Commission records do not show the name to be a common one by any means. Out of the 13,480 employees of the Treasury in Washington, there are 11 or 12 who have the President's surname. High in naval positions are Commander John H. Hoover, Lieut. Guy B. Hoover and Lieut. William D. Hoover.

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BROTHER'S BID REJECTED

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Francisco Ortiz Rubio, brother of the President of Mexico, on Aug. 2 was listed among the unsuccessful bidders for a contract to repair the Mexico City drainage canal. The President personally chose the lowest bidder.

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GLIMPSES OF HIDDEN TURKESTAN

Upper Left—Caravanseral in Russian Turkestan. Camels, Released From Their Loads, Watering at Tekke Oasis. Lower Left—Summer Camp of Cattle Breeders, With Their Squat Felt Tents, on the Mountain Pastures of Southern Kazakstan, Near Tracks of Turksib Railway. At the Right—An Everyday Scene in Front of the Mosque in Sun-Baked Bokhara, a Water Seller With His Huge Jugs and Camel in the Foreground and a Melon Seller Seated With His Produce at the Foot of the Steps.

Photos by Ewing Galloway

TURKESTAN RAILWAY OPENS HIDDEN REGIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

and formidable figures as Genghiz Khan and Timur, or Tamerlane, who harnessed kings to his chariot instead of horses. Appallingly destructive as many of these conquests were they left the face of the Central Asian towns and deserts and steppes essentially unchanged. No matter how often they were sacked and gutted Samarkand and Bokhara always rose again as trade marts and centers of Muhammadan culture, architecture and theology.

New Form of Conquest

But now these ancient lands are being subjected to a new form of conquest and transformation, not so violent, but probably destined to be more lasting in its effects. While much of the primitive East remains, one can see the first inroads of industry, railroads, mechanized agriculture. The Turksib, as the new Turkestan-Siberia Railroad is called, is only the first and largest of a number of projected railroad lines which will link up various points in Kazakstan and can scarcely fail to exert an important influence in breaking down the primitive nomadic life of that country.

An American engineer, Arthur Powell Davis, is chief consultant for a huge irrigation plan which, when carried out, will make Turkestan one of the largest cotton-producing regions in the world and largely free the Soviet textile industry from dependence upon foreign cotton.

Airplane Plays Its Part

The airplane is already playing its part in facilitating rapid communication between the widely spaced centers of this vast Asian empire of the Soviets. The journey from Bokhara to Khiva, which requires days on a boat on the Amu Darya River, and weeks with a camel caravan, can be accomplished in a few hours by airplane. Soviet and Afghan diplomats and couriers can fly from Tashkent, the chief city of Soviet Central Asia, to the Afghan capital, Kabul, or back again within a few hours.

This brings Afghanistan much closer to Russia than was the case in pre-revolutionary times. Dushambe, or, as it is now called, in honor of Joseph Stalin, Stalinabad, capital of Tadjikistan, in the distant Pamirs, is now connected with the other towns of Central Asia both by rail and by airplane.

While the industrialization of Central Asia is still much more in the future than in the present, the traditional nomadic tribal life of the Kazaks and the settled existence of their southern neighbors, the Uzbek, have already felt the disturbing impact of Soviet influence, which is unveiling women, opening schools, destroying old religious practices and family habits, promoting a faster tempo of life in these placid Asiatic backwaters.

Not the least interesting aspect of the Soviet policy of industrializing Central Asia is its probable repercussion in the still more primitive lands which lie beyond the frontier: the enormous expanse of Sinkiang, or western China, to the east, and proverbially turbulent Afghanistan to the south.

The Soviet East makes the impression of being in a state of ferment and transformation. Some of its present-day problems are a product of its historic past; others, notably the attempted collectivization of agriculture, are imported directly from the European part of the Soviet Union.

Even a comparatively brief and fleeting trip through the Soviet East leaves indelible memories: architectural beauties of form and color that survive the passing of centuries and the shock of earthquakes; deeply entrenched oriental customs under heavy fire from the revolutionary leavening process; a westernizing movement, more organized, more insistent, more effective, because backed by Russian resources than corresponding movements which are stirring in other Asiatic countries from Turkey to China. In subsequent articles I shall endeavor to convey the outstanding impressions of this extraordinarily interesting 7000-mile trip.

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NITRATE DISCUSSION REACHES STALEMATE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Nitrate conference here is in a stalemate pending the outcome of negotiations over new developments in the industry.

It is reliably reported that the action of the Chilean Government, with the reputed approval of American interests, in raising claims against other foreign concerns has greatly amused Europeans. British Imperial Chemicals also opposed the proposed nitrate production rationalization scheme unless the Chileans were included.

The chief obstacle to a European accord arises from the fact that countries such as Germany and England, which are large nitrate producers, want curtailment, and others, such as France, which produces less than their needs, object.

JUGOSLAV-RUMANIAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The first fruits of the recent Jugoslav-Rumanian economic conference appeared on Aug. 4 in the form of a temporary trade convention signed here by the ministers of the two countries. The agreement goes into effect Sept. 1, and is designed to facilitate the joint marketing of this year's cereal crops as well as to foster commerce between the two peoples.

It is intended that this will soon be followed by a permanent and much more comprehensive commercial treaty, and that the joint committees appointed last week will soon devise effective ways of bringing about the much desired common Jugoslav-Rumanian economic front.

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Ontario Drink Plan Declared Failure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — That Toronto under the Government control of liquor system contains more bootleggers than any city of its size in the United States, and that liquor consumption is increasing, are statements given to the press here by Dr. Clarence T. Wilson, general secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, who is in Canada to study the liquor situation for a prominent American magazine. Dr. Wilson is accompanied by Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, who is here to write the "wet" angle for the same publication.

Dr. Wilson states that if one visited the pastors of Toronto's downtown churches, which maintain departments to work among the needy, the Salvation Army executives, the welfare workers' offices, and the homes of the needy, the work of the bootlegger would be apparent.

"If you go to the Government liquor stores and into the better homes and interview business men and the well-to-do, you will learn that Government control of liquor works perfectly. It has taken the saloon off the street. But go where there are men who know the needy people, and see what you find. Ask them if Government control is working and ask them how it is working. Go from there to the books and records of the Government stores and you will find that if the present rate of drinking keeps up Canada will be the heaviest drinking nation in the world," Dr. Wilson declares.

Arab Official Gives Optimistic Report

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Noncoöperation and civil disobedience on the part of Palestine Arabs was urged at a special meeting of the Arab executive, called to hear the report of the delegation to London, but the question was shelved as a result of the Arab executive officials pouring oil on the agitation of certain members, saying that when the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, returned from London, he would bring a satisfactory solution of the dispute between Arabs and Jews over the political future of Palestine.

Auni Bey, a member of the delegation, one of the secretaries of the Arab executive, also Moslem counsel before the League's Wailing Wall commission, declared that Lord Passfield, the Colonial Secretary, assured the Arabs that the British would make them a fresh offer which would not disappoint them.

Alfred Roch, Christian member of the delegation, further opined that the British Government was prepared to grant some form of legislature which would not fall short of their hopes.

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Move Progresses in England to Make Hadrian's Wall Property of Nation

Former Pilgrimages Which Took Place Every 10 Years Resumed—Party Covers Entire 74 Miles of Old Roman Rampart and Forts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To add force to the demands which have been made that Hadrian's Wall, regarded by many as Britain's most imposing relic of Roman occupation, should be safeguarded as national property, a pilgrimage recently took place along its length from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness-on-Solway.

The first of a series of similar pilgrimages took place in 1849 and then at intervals of ten years in 1886, 1896 and 1906. The war prevented the next decennial expedition and this year's tramp was the first to cover the wall from end to end for 24 years, though a partial pilgrimage took place in 1920.

The 73 miles were covered in four days, starting from the eastern extremity at Wallsend-on-Tyne. Here there is only one small piece of the wall remaining which is now in the garden of a Primitive Methodist Chapel. After viewing this the pilgrims visited practically all the acessible forts and remains. On the second day the tour visited Houseteads, recently threatened by quarrying activities,—known in Roman times as Borcovicus,—Peel, and Chesterholm. At the last named there is still to be seen a Roman milestone.

The third day took the pilgrims as far as Carlisle, the number of accompanying motorcars having considerably increased. Much new work had been uncovered since the pilgrimage in 1920, and work now in hand was able to be seen. F. G. Simpson, who is an authority on the wall, explained that appearances indicated that the wall and the fort of Segedunum at Wallsend were built together and this piece of wall was only 7½ feet in width instead of the normal 10 feet. This was probably due to a desire to save time and material.

Apparently in addition to the stone wall there was at the fort of Birdoswald a loop of turf wall some four miles long. It seems extraordinary that any trace of this should exist today, but a cross section of the decayed work shows that the shape of every piece of turf can be seen because of the light and dark horizontal lines left in the clay matrix.

The fourth day's pilgrimage was continued from Carlisle to Herd Hill on the Solway estuary. R. G. Collingwood, another wall expert, said that it has now been established that the Romans carried a series of signal stations down the coast from Bowness, possibly, as far as St. Bees Head. Already 17 stations had been identified and at four digging had proved the existence of a Roman signal station. These were towers 20 feet square like the turrets built at intervals along the wall.

Other accepted theories now are that the forts were built prior to the wall itself and that when they were built the wall was not even contemplated; also that the crossings of the vallum, or ditch, which occur every 45 yards were used for the purpose of conveying the stone across the vallum to where the wall was being built.

G. O. P. WOMEN'S HEAD RESIGNS POSITION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, director of the women's division of the Republican National Commitee, announced Aug. 4 she had tendered her resignation to Claudius Huston, chairman, and would retire when her successor had been chosen, or by Sept. 1.

Mrs. Dodson had charge of women's organization in the pre-convention campaign of President Hoover and later handled that phase of the campaign in western headquarters in Chicago. Later she became assistant to Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the national committee, and then succeeded Mrs. Hert in her present post.

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Boiled, broiled, or baked, it formed the main dish about which was built the meals that still recall to us the days of our childhood.

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Young memories brought Swift's Premium to these homes—and now mothers and grandmothers are educating a third generation to increase the more than a million homes in which Swift's Premium Ham or Bacon is served each day.

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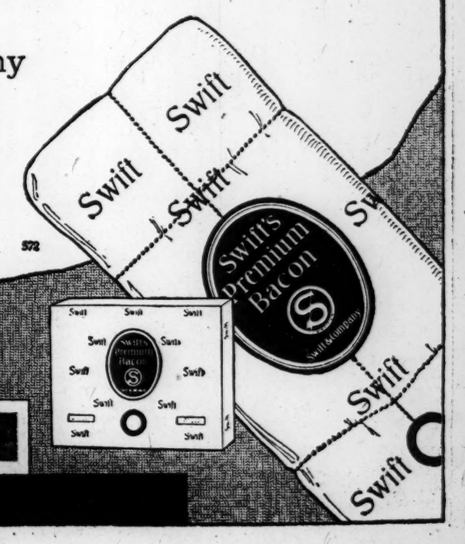

ALIEN ENTRANTS TO U. S. OFF FOR 1930 FISCAL YEAR

Largest Decreases in Immigrants From Germany and Scandinavian Countries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — After balancing against each other all immigrants, and departing or deported aliens, Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration, finds that the alien population of the United States was increased by 173,789 during the fiscal year 1930. In the previous year the net increase was 226,829.

The largest decreases for European countries, according to Mr. Hull, were in the cases of Germany and the Scandinavian countries, the number of immigrants supplied by the former dropping from 46,751 to 26,569, or 43 per cent and from the latter from 17,379 to 6919 or 60.2 per cent. Practically all the other countries of Europe sent a larger number of immigrants in 1930 than in 1929, the increase for all being 5.5 per cent.

Mexican immigration, the statistics show, dropped from 40,154 to 12,703, a decrease of 68.4 per cent. Immigration from Canada likewise showed a decrease, though only 1.5 per cent, the numbers dropping from 64,440 to 63,502.

Aliens were deported during the last fiscal year in record numbers, the total reaching an unprecedented height of 16,631, an increase of 3723, or 28.8 per cent, over the previous high mark of 12,908 reached in 1929.

More facts about the total and type of immigrants are given by Mr. Hull:

"The number of immigrant aliens admitted dropped from 279,678 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, to 241,700 for the year just ended, a decrease of 37,978, or 13.6 per cent. While immigration from Europe as a whole dropped from 158,598 in 1929 to 147,438 in 1930, a decline of 11,160, or 7 per cent, that from Great Britain and northern Ireland jumped from 23,576 to 36,489, or 54.8 per cent, with that from Italy also showing an increase from 18,008 to 22,327, and the Irish Free State from 17,672 to 17,971.

"Of the 446,214 aliens of all classes admitted during the last fiscal year, 141,497, or 31.7 per cent, came in under the Immigration Act of 1924 as immigrants charged to the quota; 99,154, or 22.2 per cent, as returning residents; 70,823, or 15.9 per cent, as temporary visitors for business or pleasure; 62,919, or 14.1 per cent, as natives of non-quota countries; 32,105, or 7.2 per cent, as husbands, wives and unmarried children of American citizens; and 27,991, or 6.3 per cent, as transits.

"The remaining 11,725, or 2.6 per cent, were of the miscellaneous classes under the act, including 6389 government officials, 1902 students, 1340 ministers and professors and their wives and unmarried children, 1510 aliens to carry on trade under existing treaty, 485 wives and unmarried children (born in quota countries) of natives of non-quota countries, 72 women who had been citizens of the United States, 26 Spanish subjects admitted into Porto Rico, and one American Indian born in Canada.

"Government officials, visitors, and transits, husbands, wives, and children of citizens, students, and ministers and professors and their wives and children were the classes showing an increase during the last year over the preceding year. About the same proportion of the annual quota arrived during the last year as during 1929, the percentage being 92.1 and 89.2, respectively.

"The annual quota was reduced from 164,667 in 1929 under the 1890 population plan to 153,714 in 1930 under the national origin plan, a decrease of 10,953, or 6.7 per cent; the number of quota immigrants admitted was 146,918 in 1929 as compared with 141,957 in 1930, a decrease of 5421, or 3.7 per cent."

Cotton Coöperative Is Opened in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Texas — From the Rio Grande valley, where the cotton movement is now in full swing, to central Texas, where a few scattering bales are being received, the doors of the branch offices of the Texas Coöperative Cotton Association have been opened for the service under which the Federal Farm Board program for the cotton farmer, it is said, will receive the "acid test."

Receipts of 1000 bales of cotton had been reported by the Corpus Christi office of the association before Aug. 1, and cotton has been moving in lots of from a few bales to several hundred through the six other branch offices. In comparison, C. O. Moser, Dallas, vice-president of the American Cotton Coöperative Association, points out that it was Aug. 25 last year before 1000 bales had been received.

Offices for the handling of cotton have been opened by the Texas Cotton Coöperative Association at the following places: Corsicana, Calvert, Waco, Corpus Christ, San Antonio, Vernon and Harlingen.

The branch office is the keystone of the system, according to Mr. Moser. These offices, with federally licensed cotton classers in charge, will be located at some 30 points in the State, where it can reasonably be expected that 15,000 bales of cotton will be handled through the office each season.

Baby Buggy Makers to Discuss Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Officers of companies that make 500,000 woven-body baby carriages will meet in Boston Aug. 14, to study and eliminate any unfair methods of trade that their industry may be using.

The trade practice conference will be held under auspices of the Federal Trade Commission, with Edgar A. McCulloch presiding. The annual production of the woven-body baby carriage industry is reported to the commission to be valued at more than $6,000,000, wholesale. Manufacturers to be represented at the conference produce about 75 per cent of this class of goods. They consist of 25 companies with plants situated for the most part in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Gift of Danish Riksdag to Iceland

Den Kongelige Porcelainsfabrik, Copenhagen

ARTISTIC SPECIMEN OF ROYAL PORCELAIN
One Side of This Exquisitely Colored Vase Shows the Thingvellir Plain, Where the Recent Celebrations Took Place.

Denmark Observes Iceland Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Copenhagen's Royal Porcelain was the gift of the Danish Parliament to Iceland, in commemoration of its 1000-year festival. The vase is the work of Benjamin Olsen, one of the well-known artists, who is working for the factory.

The vase is 65 centimeters in height, and has three pictures in the exquisite colorings used for the Royal Porcelain—cobalt, jade, ochre, which have made its name. The views represent first the Thingvellir Plain, where the festival took place; second, the Parliament House at Reykjavik; third, the two vessels Gullfoss and Island, belonging to the United Shipping Company of London and Copenhagen, in the harbor at Copenhagen. These vessels have made many a trip between Iceland and Denmark.

KING GEORGE TAKES PART IN YACHTING

COWES, Isle of Wight (AP) — King George V participated today in his first yacht race this year. He took part in the royal yacht squadron competition on his racing yacht Britannia.

The sea had quieted down after a blow and there was only a slight breeze as the Britannia got away, leading several competitors. The mine sweeper sloop Albury, in attendance on the royal cutter, prepared to bring the King back to the steam yacht Victoria and Albert if the weather turned bad again.

King George remained on board the Britannia for the finish of the race, although she ran into a series of fierce squalls and rains.

The Britannia was among the tailenders. T. B. F. Davis's schooner Westward won the race with H. A. Andrae's Candida finishing second and Sir Howard Frank's Astrada third.

'FREE SEA' STAND URGED IN POLAR LAND DISPUTES

(Continued from Page 1)

discovery, territorial proximity, and occupation. As continued occupation is practically impossible in these regions, claims must fall back upon the first two bases, which several are not disposed to accept as sufficient.

Because the United States has never considered discovery alone to be an efficient basis for claims to territories without occupation, Dr. Reeves is of the opinion that it will in the future oppose any such wholesale appropriation of polar areas.

At the Aug. 4 session, Canada's attitude was explained by P. E. Corbett, dean of the law school of McGill University, Montreal, who said that the Dominion will "watch with a jealous eye anything resembling a design on the part of a foreign power to establish itself within the zone lying between its mainland and the north pole."

"Canada," he said, "claims all discovered land in this region and probably will assert a claim to any land that may subsequently be discovered."

World Law History Traced

Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the German Republic, began his series of lectures on the development of international law since Grotius, on the evening of Aug. 4. Summarizing the achievements of international law as reflected in civilization today, he said: "This, therefore, appears an appropriate time to trace back history with a view to determining what means international law offers to the statesmen of today to master the new problems.

"In studying the course of law history, it seems practical to start with a man who, at the turning point of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, marked the transition from the Middle Ages to modern times, the Dutch statesman, Hugo Grotius, whose chief work was dedicated to the international relations between the states of Europe."

Dr. Simmons then reviewed historically the question of sovereignty, tracing the events from the time when the conception of the state was identical with the person of the ruling princes, to the time when the people made their first successful attempt at liberty through the bill of rights.

At the Aug. 5 round table on the far eastern situation Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, found his declaration that China is being threatened by Communism opposed by both Yuen-li-liang, judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, and General Yakhontoff, formerly Tsarist Military Attaché in Tokyo, and formerly War Minister in the Kerensky Government.

Unity Expected From Revolt

The Chinese jurist sees in the revolt the means to again bring about harmony and unity in the Nationalist Party.

General Yakhontoff accepted the fact of a Communist army in southern China as of some political importance. "Considering conditions prevailing in China," he declared, "it is no wonder that the Third Internationale has established an organization in a territory inhabited by over 30,000,000 persons. But it would be ridiculous to ascribe directly to the Russians what is taking place in the Yangtse Valley."

Continuing his Aug. 5 round table on Pan-American problems, Professor Reeves expressed himself in favor of public international law as opposed to regional understandings such as have been reached in the Western Hemisphere.

Reviewing the efforts of American countries to arrive at the codification of international law, he expressed doubt as to the value of such efforts. "Such condition," he pointed out, "is based on eighteenth century material which is unsatisfactory for our needs today as we live in a different era—one in which legislation is far more important."

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., in the round table on the limitation of armaments, emphasized the importance of the League of Nations to future progress in disarmament. The history of limitation is bound up with the League of Nations, he pointed out.

KING GEORGE TAKES PART IN YACHTING

COWES, Isle of Wight (AP) — King George V participated today in his first yacht race this year. He took part in the royal yacht squadron competition on his racing yacht Britannia.

The sea had quieted down after a blow and there was only a slight breeze as the Britannia got away, leading several competitors. The mine sweeper sloop Albury, in attendance on the royal cutter, prepared to bring the King back to the steam yacht Victoria and Albert if the weather turned bad again.

King George remained on board the Britannia for the finish of the race, although she ran into a series of fierce squalls and rains.

The Britannia was among the tailenders. T. B. F. Davis's schooner Westward won the race with H. A. Andrae's Candida finishing second and Sir Howard Frank's Astrada third.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY, AUG. 9

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jameses" (WEAF—T). Grandpa encounters a skunk. 6.
"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7, 11:30.
"Dixies Circus" (Individual—WJZ Chain). 8.
"Wonder Dog" (WJZ Chain). The exploits of Rin Tin Tin. 8:15.
"Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). Gypsy legends. 9.
"Hank Simmons' Show Boat" (CBS—T). A Jerrold H. Sheppard melodrama. 9.
"Finders Keepers" (WJZ Chain). Another "Miniature Theater" presentation. 10:30.
"Circus" (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). 8.
"Vicar of Wakefield" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Goldsmith's novel adapted for "Golden Legends" period. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:15.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Walter Damrosch's Prelude to Act II of "Cyrano de Bergerac." 11.
Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Directed by Bernardo Molarino of Rome. 8:30-10:15.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Cora Frye, soprano (WJZ—T). 8:30.
Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). Floyd Gibbons interpolates another "Adventures in Science" talk. 9:30.

Talks

French Lesson (CBS—T). Dr. Thatcher Clark. 5:45.
"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.
"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.
"Romance of American Industry" (CBS—T). 8:15.

Rhythmic Music

Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra; Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 7:05; 7:30.
"Melomaniacs" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's orchestra and soloists. 7:15.
Will Osborne's Orchestra; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:15, 11:30, 12.
"Hotcakes" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Featuring accordion and harmonica. 7:45.
"Melody Memories" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KGW). Favorites of recently past years. 8:30.
"Rainbow Harmonies" (NBC Pacific). Joseph Hornik's special arrangements. 9.

Recitals

"Lady Bugs" (WJZ Chain). Muriel Pollock and Vee Lawnhurst, duo-pianists. 10:15.
"Voice of Pan" (NBC Pacific). Anthony and Emily Linden in flute and piano solos. 7.
"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Family of six in hill billy program. 7.
"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Group of singers of Negro spirituals directed by Rosamond Johnson. 8:30.
"Nights in Spain" (NBC—KGO, KECA). Contralto soloist and orchestra. 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees' orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). Medley of Walter Donaldson songs included. 7:30.
"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Secare Sodero's orchestra; mixed chorus; women's octet; men's octet. 8.
Paul Ash's orchestra and stars of stage and screen (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10.
Ponce Sisters (WEAF Chain). Songs and a piano solo. 11.
"Moonbeams" (WGR). Some of the best "bedtime music." 11:30.
"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Two hours of variety presented by San Francisco studio group. 10.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 10

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK — Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist. 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist. 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist. 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

BUTTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, M. S. T., KGIR, 1360kc-220m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KFI, 640kc-468m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-340m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPSN, 1360kc-220m.

'OUT OF THE MUD' MOVE THRIVING IN CONNECTICUT

Rural Road Improvement Campaign Unites Farmers Behind Promoters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — A campaign which started at a meeting in Southington, Conn., in March, when farmers who attended had to drive through mud to the axles, is rapidly gaining momentum. It is entitled the "Get Connecticut Out of the Mud" drive, sponsored by the Connecticut Rural Road Improvement Association.

Pre-election activity has brought about the organization of about 70 local town associations. With the State Grange as a nucleus, the association has undertaken the organizing of the rural population of Connecticut behind the demand for better country highways.

Tolland, Hartford, Litchfield and Fairfield counties are leading in the organization. Hartford County has 15 organized towns out of 28.

A bill asking a large state grant for rural road improvements will be introduced at the Legislature this winter. The local associations are now endeavoring to win candidates for Legislative places to the support of their program.

The central office of the association is at the home of Louis A. Tolles in Southington. Thousands of automobile radiator emblems are being sold at headquarters.

Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut has indicated that he approves of the aims of the association, and Lieutenant-Governor Rogers, prospective candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, has spoken for the rural roads program.

Sales of Airplanes Outstrip Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sales of commercial aircraft in the United States during the second quarter of 1930 outstripped production and indicated that an upward turn has been reached in the industry, according to a report made public by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America on Aug. 2.

The total value of airplanes, engines and spare parts produced in this country during April, May and June was $14,470,425, the report said, as compared with $11,297,197 in the first quarter. The total value of aeronautical products manufactured in the first half of 1930 was $25,767,623, approximately one-half the total valuation of those manufactured in the same period of 1929.

The commercial market absorbed 727 airplanes, or 79 per cent of the total sales in the second quarter, representing a value of $4,909,107, and exceeding production during that period by 21.78 per cent.

The report was based on statistical information submitted by 58 manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The plant of the Ryan Aircraft Corporation, makers of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's famous "Spirit of St. Louis" has been closed. General business depression was given by officials as the cause of the closing. The company is controlled by the Detroit Aircraft Corporation, which will determine when and if manufacturing is to be resumed.

Bayard Announces Senate Candidature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del. — Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat and one-time United States Senator, has just announced himself as again a candidate for election to the Senate on a platform for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and state's rights, so-called. Mr. Bayard delayed making the announcement of his candidacy until Delaware had been organized in the interests of Josiah Marvel, who also seeks the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Bayard holds that the result of the forthcoming election in this State will disclose that the Democratic Party here is wet.

This point will be contested by Wright C. Dizer, who has announced himself as a dry Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Marvel has not announced his stand on the prohibition question. Daniel O. Hastings, a prominent lawyer of Wilmington, is the Republican candidate.

SCOTS HIGHLANDERS TO HOLD EXPOSITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INVERNESS, Scot.—To record old ways of life before they are forgotten an exhibition will be held in the Town Hall, Inverness, from Aug. 4 to Sept. 20. The Highlands are rapidly changing and many of the old customs are dying out. Motors have opened up the country and housing schemes have blotted out many a little croft or gray house that was well worth keeping.

The idea of this exhibition has appealed to the tradition-loving Gael, and treasures from the smallest crofts to ancient castles are forthcoming. The exhibition promises to be as interesting as the folk museums of any land.

READY FOR ELECTIONS

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—Thirty American naval officers and 330 sailors arrived Aug. 4 on the U. S. S. Mississippi to superintend the Nicaraguan congressional elections early in November. Their work will be under the direction of Capt. Alfred Wilkinson Johnson, U. S. N.

UNIVERSITY TITLES BOTHER VIENNA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Vienna academic circles are much concerned regarding matters affecting university titles. The proposal recently made by the university senate that all persons holding the title "docent" (teacher without salary) should present themselves every five years for reëxamination regarding their intellectual standing, has met with strong opposition.

The proposers maintain that many "docents" accept the title without performing a corresponding duty, namely, contributing to the scientific advancement in their particular branch of scientific knowledge.

Cadillac Announces 12-Cylinder Line

The addition of a full line of V-type 12-cylinder automobiles to their list of high-powered cars to be presented this fall is the promise of the Cadillac Motor Car Company just made through its president, L. P. Fisher, to a group of distributors.

Mr. Fisher says the new line has been developed along with the V-16 to meet a demand for a car to take its place between the V-16 and the V-8 lines. The engine is a duplicate of the V-16 type, except for the number of cylinders. The new type will be of 140 and 143-inch wheelbase, lighter but capable of performance comparable to the V-16.

"Cadillac now has a program of fine car building unequalled in the history of the industry," Mr. Fisher says. "The four distinct lines—LaSalle V-8, Cadillac V-12 and Cadillac V-16—exceed in style, finish and appointment anything we have ever before thought possible."

Belgium Compels Family Insurance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Belgian Chamber recently passed a law obliging heads of industrial, commercial, farming, and other businesses to insure the families of their employees according to the number of children dependent on them.

Offices have been instituted under state control for this purpose. These will pay a monthly allocation to workers for their children who have not reached the termination of school age, starting at a minumum of 15 francs for the first child, 20 for the second, 40 for the third, 70 for the fourth and 100 for the fifth. The payments are maintained up to the age of 18 for those children who, in order to follow day instructional courses, whether professional or general, are not engaged in any trade.

Family allocations are not made for children brought up outside the country.

Every employer is obliged to pay monthly or quarterly to the state office a sum of 65 centimes daily for every working day for every workman in his employ and 35 centimes for each work woman.

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WOMAN CAPTAIN TELLS OF TRIPS ON MISSISSIPPI

Learned to Run the Natchez to Allow Husband to Do Shore Duties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Living in a little house on a quiet street here is a woman who holds a first class master's and pilot's license for steam craft on the Mississippi River—as far as the Steamboat Inspection Service knows, the only one held at present by a woman from Memphis to the mouth.

Almost 30 years ago she left the tawny river for the less stormy course of domesticity. But she still retains her license, renewing it carefully every five years—and when her old ship, the Natchez, is mentioned, a far-away expression proves that all thought of once again threading the murky eddies has not been abandoned.

The history of this most unusual woman goes back to February, 1879, when as a girl of 16 she stepped aboard the river leviathan and saw the captain, who was later to become her husband, leaning from his bridge amid the glint of shining brass. She was headed for the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans.

From that journey to the bridge of the Natchez was a road beset with many hardships which were soon forgotten. As Mrs. Captain Leathers she was soon taking her trick at the wheel on that same bridge, surrounded by those same shiny bits of brass. And then, in order that he might leave the ship in her charge when ashore, the captain obtained a master's certificate for his wife.

Soon thereafter the entire responsibility fell upon her shoulders. Old river people love to recall their impressions of Capt. Blanche Leathers. Orleanians gathered along the levees by the hundreds, they say, and every whistle in the harbor blew as she set forth upon her first trip as master and pilot. And they describe her as a slight girl with dark hair that flung in the river breeze, and they say she looked as sure of herself as a statue, standing there by the great polished steamboat wheel.

And they all noticed her eyes—sparkling with interest in all the color of the old river, but wise with its more devious ways. Her voice though reserved and quiet was firm. It was a gentlewoman's voice and at the same time one which no member of her crew ever failed to obey, they tell you with admiration always in their voices.

And she had many famous passengers in her day. As she bustles about the little house for which she deserted the cabin of the Natchez, she talks of Jefferson Davis, only President of the Confederate States of America. He was a frequent passenger, she says, and she remembers him as tall and kindly.

Navigated the Mississippi

CAPT. BLANCHE DOUGLAS LEATHERS

PUBLIC INTEREST CALLED HOPE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 1)

ness opened with a lively discussion of the problem of bureaucracy in the Federal Government, the difficulty of setting up standards of efficiency in government, and the question of whether President Hoover's inexperience as a politician will prove an obstacle to his success as an administrator.

"The most important development in government in recent years is the increasing importance of the administrative as compared to the legislative branch of government," said Dr. Thomas A. Reed, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, and leader of the round table. "Administration of the affairs intimately affecting the welfare of individuals is increasingly handled by men who know their jobs. Political control of the administration services is decreasing. But we need to establish a proper relationship between the representative and the administrative sides of government."

Dr. Reed also pointed to the difficulty of attaining any consensus of opinion as to what constitutes good administration. Turning to the record of the Hoover Administration, of which he is a firm supporter, Dr. Reed pointed out that "for the first time we have elected an administrator as President of the United States," a significant development, since it poses the question of whether a man who handles problems as an administrator rather than as a politician can put through his program. The President's handling of the tariff legislation, he said, showed political inexperience.

Folk Schools Advocated

The increase of popular education, especially in the rural districts, by the establishment of people's and adult folk schools and colleges modeled after the Danish system was taken up at the round table on national country life questions, presided over by Dr. J. C. Galpin, of the division of farm population and rural life of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Miss Olive D. Campbell, director of the John C. Campbell folk school at Brasstown, N. C., challenged the iron-clad traditions of the high school system in America, with its insistence upon credits and grades and examinations. She declared that a system of small schools scattered throughout the rural districts, with an entirely different organization and approach from the schools in industrial districts, freed from the narrow concepts of the public schools system of education, would have as profound an influence on the American rural population as it has had on that of Denmark where the system was inaugurated.

Federal and state "government by commissions" or independence establishments was criticized as inefficient and wasteful by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, in a talk on state reorganization in the United States, before the round table on the reorganization of state government, presided over by Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia.

Speaking of the growing complexity of the Government at Washington, Mr. Lowden declared:

"In the last few years all pretense of keeping up the departmental form of organization of the Federal Government with its activities distributed among the 10 departments has been abandoned. There are now something more than 40 independent establishments of government within no department and answerable directly to the President. It is obvious that the President can have no knowledge of, much less direct supervision over, these independent agencies. There should not be a single function pertaining to administration which does not come directly under some Cabinet official."

Criticism and praise of the results of the American occupation of Haiti, and of the newly adopted program of the Forbes Commission which contemplates complete withdrawal of American forces there by 1936, was heard at the first session of the round table on Latin-American relations. W. W. Cumberland, former financial adviser and general receiver of Haiti, criticized the Forbes report as an inadequate presentation of the problem of American intervention in Haiti. He outlined the material benefits of the American occupation, and declared that immediate withdrawal from Haiti would be "abandoning the Haitian peasant to his former exploiters."

This view was opposed by Franklyn Waltman, of the Baltimore Sun, who accompanied the Forbes Commission on its tour of investigation in Haiti. Declaring that the only sound reason for the American occupation there was the importance of the Panama Canal to the United States, and that the United States went into Haiti when stable government broke down there chiefly in order to keep other nations out, he concluded that "the United States is better out of Haiti as soon as we can get out without jeopardizing the Panama Canal."

A frank declaration that the industrial employers of the South should stand by the policy of the open shop in their labor programs was made by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Edgerton declared that "any policy for the South which did not have written in the boldest letters across the very top of it 'The Open Shop—the Unbridged and Unrestricted Freedom of Contract and Complete Individual Liberty Within the Law' would be a policy which could be expected neither to endure nor to bring us industrial success even while it lasted."

Sunday Court Saves Added Night in Jail

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York City's first Sunday court was held in the old Federal Building at City Hall Park Aug. 3, and fixed bail for 46 violators of the dry law who had been arrested after midday on Aug. 2.

The Sunday court was ordered by Federal Judge John C. Knox, after the city magistrates decided to refuse to handle bail in liquor law cases, making it necessary for such offenders who were arrested at night and during week-ends to be kept in cells at the station houses until the next sitting of the United States Commissioners.

Garret W. Cotter, United States Commissioner, presided, and all but five of the prisoners were released on bail in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. Only the prisoners, their counsel, one representative from each of the bonding companies and the arresting officers were admitted to the commissioner's chambers. The session lasted less than three hours. The prisoners had all been arrested on petty charges of prohibition violations on complaints from their neighbors or for other reasons.

CLYDE TRADE LOOKS UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At a meeting of the Clyde Navigation Trust recently, it was announced that the trade of the port of Glasgow was better during the last year by more than £52,000. compared with the previous year. The chairman, James S. Craig, said that in these days of dull trade for the Clyde an increase of £1000 per week was very welcome.

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CAIN'S Mayonnaise

Way to Block Noisy Family Upstairs Explained by Government Expert

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — How to keep noises in certain places and out of others is a problem that has been perplexing government experts at the bureau of standards.

In a seven-year study of acoustics, they have discovered many facts that are now being taken into consideration by architects when planning apartment houses or public buildings. After experimenting with several hundred types of partitions ranging from an eight-inch concrete wall to a single sheet of wrapping paper, it has been found that when walls are of masonry or of lath and plaster construction the best way to keep noise out is to leave an empty air space in the wall. Two four-inch brick walls separated by a four-inch air space are better than an eight-inch brick wall, for instance.

For light partitions, such are used between offices, a filling material between two sheets of metals may be advantageous, it has been discovered. Excellent results have been obtained at the bureau by the use of such walls in airplane cabins to keep out engine noises.

The best way to keep out noises that the "family upstairs" may cause by walking, moving furniture or dropping objects, is to have a combination floating floor and suspending ceiling, each with an air space between it and the main partition, experiments have shown.

Rectangular outlines are best for good acoustics in a public auditorium, according to the bureau. Curved walls and domes give rise to sound foci and dead spots. The most common defect in auditoriums at present arises from deficient sound absorption in the interior finish, which causes the sound of a syllable or a note of music to reverberate and be prolonged so as to interfere with the following syllable or note.

EDUCATIONAL WORTH SHOWN BY FIGURES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A common school education is worth $86,000, a high school education $88,000 and a college education more than $100,000, Dr. M. C. S. Noble Jr., head of the Department of Statistics of the State Department of Public Instruction at Raleigh, told a group of Negro summer school students. He declared that when the State fails to educate its young people it loses money thereby.

WAGNER'S SON PASSES ON

BAYREUTH, Ger. (AP)—Siegfried Wagner, son of Richard Wagner, noted composer, passed on here Aug. 4.

Paris Motor Parley Said to Be Abortive

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The meeting of representatives of European automobile manufacturers for the purpose of reaching an agreement which would have the effect of curtailing the importation of American motorcars concluded without results, it is reported, mainly owing to the attitude of the Italian representative.

The Italian is said to have informed the conference that Italy was interested in keeping out not only American cars but the cars of all other countries likewise.

This is the second unsuccessful attempt within the last six months by European automobile manufacturers to effect an import quota system.

Italy, it is reported, was congratulated for its recent action boosting the automobile tariff, but Italians reminded the conferees that the rates were directed as much against European as against American cars, and that it was the Italian policy to make Italy independent of European as well as American motors.

EIGHT-MONTH SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Distribution of $1,250,000 from the state equalizing fund to aid counties to maintain an eight-month school term has been started by the board having the matter in charge.

This fund is entirely separate from the $4,950,000 fund for six-month terms. It was stated, however, that counties would receive the same proportion of each fund. There are approximately 1300 eight-month and 500 six-month schools in the State.

CEMENT CONTRACTS LET IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Highway Department has authorized contracts to be let for the purchase of approximately 2,750,000 barrels of cement for use in connection with highway construction. This is the biggest single purchase of material in the attainment of the $65,000,000 highway program recently inaugurated by the State.

In each case the department reports the usual cash and dealer's discount. The fact that the majority of the contracts have named the Charleston port price, for relatively large proportions of the projects, was pointed out as an additional advantage.

Increasing Interest Shown for Port Villefranche-Sur-Mer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NICE—The port of Villefranche-sur-Mer which is used by the French principally for their warships has lately been gaining popularity with the big international steamers frequenting the Mediterranean. During the last winter nearly 150 large passenger steamers have touched there.

Villefranche is admirably situated in the center of the Riviera at a short distance from Nice and Cannes on the one side, Monte Carlo and the Italian Riviera on the other side. Sheltered by high mountains to the north and by the promontories of Montboron and Cap Ferrat to the west and east its waters remain unruffled even when the "mistral" blows and offer an admirable natural anchorage even to the largest ocean steamships.

Formerly a rather important seaport Villefranche-sur-Mer has gradually declined since its annexation by France owing to the competition of Marseille and Genoa. Nothing has been done to provide the harbor with up-to-date quays and machinery. It has remained as it was a hundred years ago and until lately was appreciated only by some tourists wintering on the Riviera and attracted by the exceptionally fine scenery.

Lately the question has arisen of making Villefranche a porto-franco for Switzerland. It is the nearest seaport from Geneva as the crow flies and an adequate area for this purpose could easily be provided by the Government. The principal difficulty at present results from the manifest shortcomings of the direct railway which already exists in this direction.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pioneers in Arts and Letters—Dorothy Osborne

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

NOWADAYS no one thinks it strange or in any way out of keeping when a woman wins the Nobel prize for the year's finest piece of literature. Among our present-day writers women rank side by side with men. And yet less than three centuries ago, when a woman writer brought out a book, so alert and intelligent a young woman as Dorothy Osborne wrote to her fiancé, Sir William Temple, a wondering and disparaging comment on a woman who could be so "ridiculous . . . as to write a book!"

It is rather a joke on Mistress Dorothy that her letters proved to be so delightful that her lover saved every one, and in fairly recent years they have been discovered and put into book form. And so Dorothy Osborne, who certainly never intended to be a writer at all, has given to us one of the most charming pieces of literature handed down by the early women writers.

These letters of Mistress Dorothy's had rather an adventurous time of it before they finally found their way into book form, 200 years or more after they were written. It is greatly to the credit of Sir William Temple that he saved them all, for during their long engagement of seven years, he was in many different places, and there were enough of the letters, so Dorothy said, "to load a horse," yet he kept them, and after he and Dorothy were married, he treasured the letters in a little cabinet in his study, and there, most fortunately, they were preserved. Less than 100 years ago a few of them were somewhat apologetically printed in an appendix to an elaborate life of Sir William Temple. Macaulay read them and was so delighted with them that he wrote an article about the letters, together with a vivid sketch of Dorothy and Sir William, and this article fell into the hands of a woman who had had access to the letters and who had copied them with minute accuracy. These copies she then offered to a gentleman who could prepare them for publication. So, after nearly two and a half centuries, Dorothy Osborne burst into print—the very Dorothy who had shaken her pretty head in disapproval over a woman who could be so "ridiculous . . . as to write a book."

Trenchant Ideas

The letters are accessible today, and they form as delightful reading as can readily be found. Of course, they give a far more vivid picture of the times than any history could possibly give. For a charming mixture of humor, tenderness, good advice shrewd comment, spirited bits of narrative and description, comments on news of the times, and thoughtful political references, let me refer you to Dorothy Osborne's letters. The young lady had given considerable thought to the matter of letter-writing; she had her own decided ideas on the subject, and practiced most admirably what she preached. "All letters, methinks," she says, "should be free and easy as one's discourse; not studied as an oration, nor made up of hard words like a charm. 'Tis an admirable (remarkable) thing to see how some people will labor to find out terms that may obscure a plain sense. Like a gentleman I know, who would never say 'the weather grew cold,' but that 'winter began to salute us.'"

Mistress Dorothy has her own opinions about the political situation, though she writes to Sir William such dutiful sentiments as, "Tell me what I must think on't," and, "if you are not concerned in't, I am not." But on the heels of such praiseworthy humility, she goes on to tell exactly what she "thinks on't." And, indeed, she has pretty decided opinions on most subjects and discusses them at length — politics, amusements, books, fashions and small vanities that would interest a young lady. Orange-flower water, for instance, a fashionable toilet-water of the day, is of considerable interest to her. To get the best kind keeps Sir William busy, for that is one of the things she likes best to have him send her. "It is very good," she writes of one small shipment, "and I am so sweet with it a days that I despise roses."

There are many modern touches in her letters. It seems that the young folk of the seventeenth century did not always conduct themselves wisely, and thoughtful Mistress Dorothy writes of them, "'Tis strange to see the folly that possesses the young people of this age, and the liberty they take to themselves. I have the charity to believe they appear very much worse than they are."

Wished to Fly

Another modern touch is found in a discussion of flying. She has been sitting by the fire with her brother and one of his friends, and she writes, "Amongst other things . . . they fell into a discourse of flying, and both agreed it was very possible to find out a way that people might fly like birds, and despatch their journeys so; I . . . desired they would say a little more on it . . . but instead of that, they both fell into so violent a laughing, that I should appear so much concerned in such an art; but they little knew of what use it might have been to me." And no doubt an airplane would have been a great convenience to this young couple.

It is pleasant to know that after their seven years of waiting, Sir William Temple and Dorothy Osborne were married and lived very happily together. On one occasion, when Sir William was absent from home for a short time, he wrote what she gayly called "a sweet scrip full of reproaches" because her letters were too short. "Pray what did you expect I should have writ," she asks him saucily. "Tell me that I may know how to please you next time. But now I remember me you would have such letters as I used to write before we were marryed, there are a great many such in your cabinet that I can send you if you please, but none in my head, I can assure you."

We are glad to know that household cares did not deprive Dorothy of the vivacity and charm of her courtship days, and that the keen wit which makes part, at least, of the seventeenth century seem alive and real to us, was not allowed to become dull through disuse.

[There are six of these articles. The second will appear next Tuesday.]

Women's Organizations

THERE is one bureau in the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government which bears the distinction of having at its head a woman. Dr. Louise Stanley has been Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics since it was formed in 1923 "as a part of the general scheme of reorganization of the department."

In August, 1922, Henry C. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, authorized the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to make the following statement to the Home Economic Association: "We have in mind to greatly strengthen the scientific work of the department as it may be related to home economics. Ultimately I have in view making the home economics work an independent bureau, ranking with the other bureaus of the department, and placing at the head of it a woman of executive ability, thorough scientific training, and broad and sympathetic understanding of what is needed to make such a bureau helpful to the women of the land. I am quite sure that out of such a bureau will come an interesting fund of helpful information which can be taken to the homes through our extension activities."

How efficiently the work of this bureau has functioned under the direction of Dr. Stanley is told in a book, entitled "The Bureau of Home Economics." It is Service Monograph number 62 of the United States Government, was written by Paul V. Betters and just published by the Institute for Government Research of the Bookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

Scattered all over the United States are towns and rural communities enjoying a richer community life because of the services of this bureau. Thousands of women in both rural and urban sections are daily experiencing new interests and added pleasures in conducting the world's largest business, home making, because trained women from the extension division of this bureau, in coöperation with the land grant colleges of the different states, have demonstrated to them the simplest fundamentals of food preparation and conservation; how to buy intelligently; how to eliminate and enjoy. School girls and mothers are wearing neat, durable dresses because they have learned how to judge textiles and how to fashion attractive clothes.

The book mentioned tells us that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the correspondence of the Bureau of Home Economics totaled 15,000 letters, a number of which required special research. One of the major activities of the bureau since its organization has been the publication of information, both technical and popular, pertaining to home economics. A check list of all publications from July, 1923, to January, 1930, has been prepared and is available, upon application to the bureau. One copy of most of the publications is furnished free, upon application, by the Office of Information of the Department of Agriculture. Additional copies are usually 5 cents each.

The story of the Bureau of Home Economics, as told in this book, is as fascinating as a tale of adventure and actual achievement in a new field can possibly be. Many women who are profiting immeasurably from the service of the bureau will wish to own the book in order that they may have a delightful history of the movement of home economics as well as a ready fund of information.

The history of the development of home economics study is interwoven with the history of agricultural education and research in the national government which reaches back to the middle of the nineteenth century when the Morrill Land Grant Act was passed in 1862. A paragraph from the chapter devoted to the history of the movement says: "In the colonial period, when molasses was used in place of sugar, cooking was done in the fireplace, and the brick oven was utilized for baking, little knowledge was available to the housekeeper concerning any scientific and systematized practice of domestic science. Practically all of the household customs were either handed down 'as a part of the social heritage of the group' or they were techniques learned from experience." From this early beginning the book carries us through the development to today's achievements and gives hints of more and better things to come.

SUBSTANTIAL INCOME

An unusually interesting opportunity is awaiting an unusual woman. Prospects for advancement are excellent for one with educational background, outstanding traits of character and desire to succeed. Earning from $2500 up on commission basis. Applicant must be at least 28. Write, giving education, business, or teaching experience. E. R. MARLEY, Room 1109, 360 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Drawing by Mary Haring

Miss Nellie Choy Wong, Graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, Who Is Going Back to China to Encourage Legislation in Behalf of Pure Foods and to Organize Women's Activities in Better Homes and Better Business.

China Over the Dinner Table

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

MISS NELLIE CHOY WONG had invited us to dinner, and as we gathered about a table and nibbled at the sweets, which are served as hors d'oeuvres at Chinese dinners, we watched her preside at a separate table over the mysterious shoots and sprouts in which were buried almond chicken, sweet and sour fish, and other delicacies of her nation's cuisine.

"In my country," said Miss Wong, "we invariably set a table for 10 people and we must serve 24 courses."

In chorus we expressed satisfaction that she had become Americanized to the extent of abbreviating meals, but she hastened to explain that a course might consist only of a dish of preserved kumquats.

"A guest does not necessarily remain," she continued, "for an entire meal. After she has eaten bird's nest soup with one friend she may make her excuses, because she has a series of dinner engagements and is due to enjoy the next course in another home."

Education Intermittent With Business

"Are you a student of international cookery, Miss Wong?" one of the guests inquired.

"I majored in chemistry at Columbia University," replied our hostess, "and I know that my country needs legislation in behalf of pure foods. We have no such laws and the counterfeit goods which are sold are often a menace. Therefore I want to know about foods and their preparation in the best cuisines so that on my return to China I can initiate such legislation."

"How many years have you spent at Teachers College, Miss Wong?"

"Six years in all, and I have graduated three times! My college life, however, has not been consecutive. I have interrupted it by trips to my native country. For instance, I was for a time in the very old city of Wuchang, where it is so cold that water poured into a glass almost at once becomes ice. There I did social service work until I was frozen out—not by my friends but by the climate! Then I went to Peiping, where I was given the management of an American store. It was the first time that a Chinese girl had gone into business, but I developed it successfully for four years. Then I opened in the same city a tea room and store of my own. Despite the novelty of the venture I was entirely unmolested and was not even required to get a license. Americans find it amusing when I tell them that no gentlemen were admitted in my establishment unless accompanied by ladies! The girls who worked for me were for the most part graduates of what correspond to your high schools. They had to be trained, and their families accustomed to the idea of their continuing to live at home, working for me merely for an eight-hour day. With us employed girls live where they work, as domestic servants formerly did in the United States. One of my girls made more money than her father, for she earned $14 a week and her food, whereas he earned only $9 all told."

"What educational experience did you have prior to matriculating at Teachers College?" I asked.

"I was born in Canton," replied Miss Wong. "That is a progressive city whose inhabitants like to go abroad. I lost my parents when I was very little and was sent to Honolulu, where I was brought up in an English family which was related to the then governor. In the grammar school which I attended there were during one year 28 nationalities represented in my class of 29 pupils. In such an environment there could not develop race prejudices, so I was much amazed when I traveled to Pasadena, Calif., and found myself the only Chinese of either sex in the entire district. The students held themselves very aloof and I found them cold and rather incomprehensible. It was not there but at La Salle Seminary that I prepared for college."

"And as you progressed in your education did you encounter a more friendly atmosphere among your fellow students?"

Miss Wong shrugged her shoulders as she removed our plates and set down in front of us the bowls of rice which, in the Chinese menu, is a somewhat advanced course. "I like better," she said, "poets and artists and philosophers."

Constructive Opportunities

"It is your plan to devote your life to China?"

"The future of China," Miss Wong replied brightly and proudly, "depends much upon its women. I have no political views or factional sympathies. Our hope is in those people who become educated. Women with us today have an equal opportunity with men in the professions and in business. In the United States I could get a job and earn my living, but in China I can do constructive work and serve my people."

"Was it necessary that you should prepare in a foreign country for such work; or could you have done it in China?"

"The Canton Christian College and the University of Peiping give degrees to women."

"What do you consider the great needs of China, from the woman's standpoint?"

"Education, sanitation and the equipment of the home," replied Miss Wong, without hesitation. "Water is a constant need. It is bought like milk from a delivery man and costs from $4 to $7 a month when used conservatively. Plumbing is so little understood that it cost me $400 to have one pipe laid from a source of supply in my yard to my kitchen. About one-half per cent of the homes in China have bathrooms."

"The problem of the farmer is, I suppose, scarcely touched?" I suggested.

"He and his family have no interest in political theories or in which 'war lord' dominates. He wants what he can see and touch and eat. His existence is narrow and precarious in the extreme, and his desires are very naturally confined to their alleviation. Even toward this his attitude is somewhat passive, as he has never enjoyed comfort or heard of anyone in his class to whom life meant more than mere human subsistence."

"Have you lectured in the United States about China?"

Work and Hobbies

"Yes, before a number of women's clubs and 30 Rotary clubs, and I have published articles in several of your leading magazines. Also," added Miss Wong, as she set down before us a mysterious last course, "I have demonstrated Chinese cooking for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and I have published a book entitled 'Chinese Recipes,' which may be bought for $1 from the American Rehabilitation Committee, 28 East Twenty-first Street, New York."

"All this which you have done, Miss Wong," I said, "is work; have you also a hobby?"

"My hobby," she laughed, "is collecting Chinese porcelains and textiles in the United States."

"And why in the United States?" queried the guests, in chorus.

"Oh, there are many more to be found here," she explained, "than in China." Disappearing for a few moments, she returned with a parcel much wrapped in soft paper. "This is my latest acquisition," she stated, as she discarded all the concealments and revealed a delightful grinning dog with head turned for the consideration of side issues. He was an aristocratic dog, though a yellow one, and Miss Wong was hoping that an expert would pronounce him to be of the Ming dynasty.

We all rose from our delightful and unique dinner.

"The Chinese," said Miss Wong, "love to make presents, and I am going to give to The Christian Science Monitor some Chinese recipes which are suitable to the American cuisine. All their ingredients can be bought. Bamboo shoots come in cans, and are to be had in groceries and department stores. The soy bean sauce, the salty condiment which you have used at this meal, is also to be had at these sources. Scallions are onions which have a thick stem and an imperfect bulb—like a leek—and when not available may be replaced by true onions. Water chestnuts are a black-skinned nut which grows in water. The meat is white and tastes like apples. This, too, is canned, but apples may be substituted where it cannot be found."

And that is why these recipes are offered to the adventurous business woman who likes to surprise her friends when they are invited to meals, and who will also enjoy telling her friends of the new Chinese woman and the large part she is going to play in the destiny of her great nation.

[The Chinese recipes given by Miss Wong will be published on the Household Arts Page next Friday.]

A Designer of Necklaces

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MRS. MAUD EASTMAN, whose miniatures have been shown in the Royal Academy for a number of years, recently exhibited a collection of beautiful necklaces made of semiprecious stones. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she related how it was that she became a designer of them.

"I have always loved semiprecious stones and owned them," Mrs. Eastman said. "Among my possessions was a necklace of real old Chinese chalcedony. This stone is a soft blue, the color of the summer sky. It is difficult to get it nowadays, and the price is very high. What you see in this necklace," she held one up, "is really agate dyed blue though it is now called chalcedony and sold as such.

"I had many other antique necklaces of real stones which I had collected because I loved them. So I divided up the chalcedony necklace and used it with some of the other stones to make up two necklaces, one for my daughter and one for myself. I had seen so many necklaces badly done that I felt I wanted to get a really beautiful one with the stones carefully placed so that the tone and color harmonized. A friend saw the necklaces I had arranged and was so enthusiastic about them that he offered to finance me and lent me £100 ($500) to buy stones. I sold the first necklaces that I made, with the stones bought in this way, to a private customer, and that gave me enough money to buy more stones. Now I sell my necklaces to some of the best West End stores, including a very well-known Bond Street firm.

"I thoroughly enjoy the opportunity this gives me of indulging my love for beautiful stones. These," Mrs. Eastman went on, drawing attention to a necklace set with gems that looked like solidified green sea water, "are most rare. They are called African emeralds or fluor—does it not sound picturesque? Then look at these round, beautifully polished yellow topaz. A stone dealer told me that he had never seen anything like them."

When Mrs. Eastman has rare stones offered to her she finds it very difficult to resist them, so all her earnings have been invested in stones, of which she has a wonderful collection. No two of her necklaces are alike; they may be similar but they are never identical. She designs them on a wire, often spending several hours on one design, taking it to pieces, replacing stones with others, until she is satisfied and has the balance right. Because, as she says, it is no use for a necklace to look right in the hand but wrong when it is around someone's neck.

When ready, the necklaces are sent to be threaded by an expert, with instructions as to what color thread is to be used and where the knots are to be placed. They are beautifully done and finished, the ends of the silk being wired round before they are inserted into the clasp at the back.

"What I try to do," said Mrs. Eastman, "is to get masses of color by placing several of the stones together, and also to avoid the spotty effect odd stones would give."

A necklace, of which the design illustrated this point, had, in the middle, a cluster of three very large genuine Chinese jade beads of an exquisite delicate pale green, separated by tiny cut topaz and flanked by two round topaz looking like imprisoned sunlight. Then came splashes of pale green again, made by utilizing the drop pieces which had formed the tops of the antique tassels on a mandarin's coat, and then more round topaz.

The necklaces are very often designed to go with special gowns.

"For instance," said their designer, "the one I am wearing now contains chalcedony, fluor, amethyst and opal and was specially designed to go with the Jacquard silk of my frock. One of my clients, a West End milliner, often sends me little bunches of patterns of dress materials so that I can design necklaces for her customers. I enjoy doing them much more when I know they are for some particular person to wear than when designing them in the abstract, as it were."

One necklace, like a little garland of flowers, was composed chiefly of oblong and oval best-quality, delicately colored crystals with round rose quartz and here and there a tiny blue rondel of chalcedony and just a few beads of fresh pale green flour.

"It is a great mistake," Mrs. Eastman declared, "to think that delicate colors are suitable only for youth. Older people look charming in pale egg-shell blue, and delicate pinks and grays."

For the woman who can wear stronger colors a delightful necklace had been designed of some unusual real chrysoprase, a stone very similar to jade and as valuable, set in alternate little groups of threes and twos with round rose pink carnelian almost the color of red currants.

The necklaces sell for anything from £2 to £20 ($10-$100) according to the value of the stones in them. That they are most moderate in price is realized when one considers that women will give up to £10 or £12 ($50-$60) for glass beads which will be useless when the necklace fad is over. Genuine stones, on the other hand, can always be utilized.

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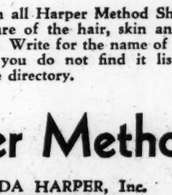

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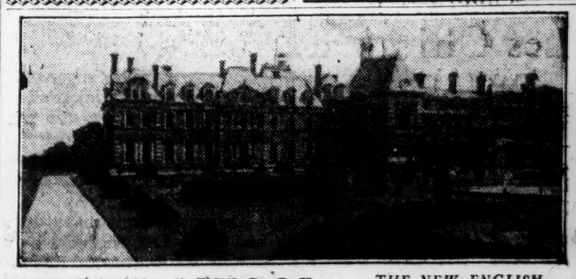

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EDUCATIONAL

Ticket Window and Tours in a Children's Library

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

A GROUP of children wait at the ticket window. "Do you have your ticket yet?" "Yes, and my passport too." "What is your first stop?" "Atlantic Ocean." "That boy over there has two punches in his ticket." These are some of the jabberings between the boys and girls as the brown pasteboard ticket window opens and the line moves forward to be served.

"Step up to the map and choose which tour you wish to take," the ticket agent remarks after pasting the photograph on a passport for a wide-eyed, fair-haired boy. The ticket agent, in this case, is the children's librarian at the Rogers Park branch library in Chicago. The ticket window is an improvised one at the entrance of the children's department, and the map is one of the whole world scratched hither and yon with colored crayons to indicate different tours that may be taken to bookland.

The tours, of course, are only by way of books, but the ingenious method and travel-like way of securing the books has brought many an extra child into the library this summer. Each tour has eight or nine stops, and at each stop the passenger may choose from a short list at least one book to read on that particular locality. After writing a little sketch of what he has read, the passenger gets it approved by the ticket agent, who punches his ticket and starts him off on the next leg of his journey.

Tour No. 1

Tour No. 1 takes the passenger-reader to the eastern part of the United States returning by way of Pennsylvania and Indiana thence "flying to Chicago." At his first stop in New York, he might choose to read Cooper's "The Spy" or "Rip Van Winkle." Going up into Maine he delves into "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." In Massachusetts, he may read "The House of Seven Gables" or "Little Women." "The Connecticut Yankee" or "The Green Mountain Boys" are scheduled for Connecticut and Vermont. Getting back into Indiana and Ohio he enjoys "Penrod" or "Alice of Old Vincennes."

If he chooses to travel in the opposite direction, he embarks on Tour No. 2. The adventures and privations of homesteading in "Prairie Rose" by Bush greet him on his first stop in Iowa or possibly Dakota. In Colorado he learns from "Nelly's Silver Mine" how a young girl works a silver mine. "Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail" is one of the most chosen books for the stop in Wyoming. Farther west in Oregon "The Covered Wagon" brings him vivid pictures of the settling of the west. He sees how some American children spent their time at a Spanish ranch in California by reading the "Ranch of the Golden Flower."

To get outside the United States, Tour No. 4 has South America for its objective. In the "Aztec Treasure House" by Janvier, the juvenile reader goes on a search for the treasure house of the Indians in Mexico. Then he makes a stop in the Pacific Ocean reading Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" or Hale's "The Man Without a Country." After he writes a little review of the book, he gets his ticket punched and proceeds to encounter strange animals in the "Edge of the Jungle" by Beebe. While returning across the Atlantic Ocean he stops with "Treasure Island" or "Captains Courageous."

Swinging up into the northland, an eight-stop ticket takes the summer reader to Alaska, Canada, Hudson Bay region, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland and finishes with the arctic region where he reads "Dick Byrd, Air Explorer," by Green. In Greenland and Iceland he marvels at Viaud's "Iceland Fisherman," and in Labrador "Adrift on an Ice Pan" by Grenfell.

Before launching out to Asia and the South Seas the reading globe-trotter pauses for his first stop near the San Franciscan coast to read of the bleak and lonely life of the light-house keeper in Smith's "Children of the Lighthouse." While in India he gets an accurate account of living in the jungle in the book written by Mukerji called "Jungle Beasts and Men."

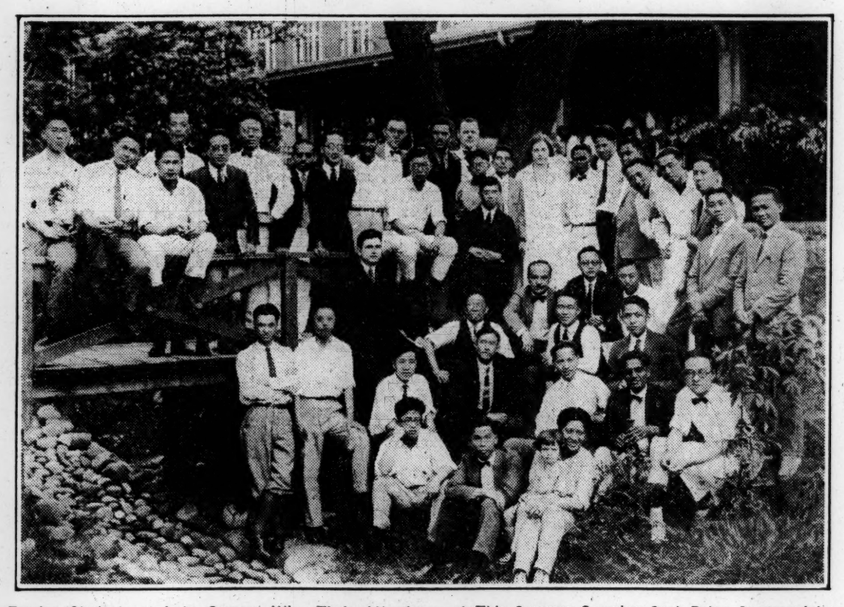
Tours 7, 8 and 9

A glimpse of the European continent comes to him if he chooses Tours 7 or 8. African jungles are the objective in Tour 9. Especially for the smaller children in the third grade was the tenth tour devised. It has a miscellaneous display of countries, and in mileage probably goes the farthest of all.

One of the secrets of the success of this campaign of tours, as disclosed by Miss Catherine Adamson, children's librarian, was her visits to all of the elementary schools in the neighborhood just before school closed. In each room she explained the library plans finishing up with, "You can apply for your passport now at the library if you have a photograph or if you bring one from a magazine." This passport-ticket idea at once appealed to the children and brought them into the library directly from school before they had had a chance to stray away from books.

The circulation of children's books, she estimated, had just about doubled because of the tour idea. Additional books of a higher grade had to be slipped into many of the stops because so many junior high school boys and girls got interested in the traveling and wanted to go on the trips originally planned for younger children.

The passenger lists posted on a big bulletin board near the ticket window are constantly consulted, for there in neat columns appear the names of all those who have embarked. By looking under his own tour heading a child can see who else is traveling along with him on his adventuresome summer voyage into bookland.



Foreign Students at Lake Geneva, Wis., Their Attendance at This Summer Camping Spot Being Sponsored by "the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students."

Student Committee on Friendly Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

WHAT impressions do America's 15,000 foreign students take back home? From China, Japan, India, Korea, Russia, they come. From Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Persia and Egypt, they come in increasing numbers. Every Latin-American country sends its quota and all European countries are represented.

On their return home, do they boost American spirit of fair play and coöperation, or do they harp on her sense of justice, materialism, and morals?

Thirty years ago, a man of wisdom sensed the problem. He said: "Either these foreign students who come as guests are going to be a most potent force for international friendship, or they will be cause of conflicts. We have to choose."

A group of far-seeing men accepted the challenge. From this idea was born what is today officially known as "The Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students."

At first, it was independent, but later it joined the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. From the outset it was dedicated to the creation of friendships between foreign students and Americans.

An early friend was Dr. C. T. Wang, now Minister of Foreign Affairs in China. In 1909 Dr. Wang organized a strong group of Chinese students in America, which group promptly aligned itself with the committee. Many other national groups have since been formed with the help and coöperation of this friendship-forming body.

The Friendly Relations Committee endeavors to make of overseas students permanent exponents of international good will. The committee helps them get better acquainted with campus life. It finds opportunities for them to express themselves in public. It assists them in getting necessary practical experience.

This far-seeing work is under the guidance of Charles D. Hurrey, general secretary, and Dean L. Kelsey, executive secretary, assisted by six native representatives — a Chinese, two Japanese, a Filipino, a Korean and a Russian.

A significant phase of the undertaking is the close-working arrangement with the student Christian movement in the colleges, cosmopolitan clubs, churches and civic bodies. The Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Russian students have each their own Christian associations, self-directing and partially self-supporting, directed by native secretaries on the committee's staff in New York.

Leaders of these national groups have "made good" at home. Among them are Dr. David Yui, chairman of the Institute of Pacific Affairs and general secretary of the "Y" movement in China; Y. C. James Yen, director of the Mass Education Movement in China; Dr. William Hung, now exchange professor at Harvard. Prof. Paul V. Shaw of Columbia University was formerly secretary of the Latin-American division. L. T. Ruiz, general secretary of the Manila "Y," was for two years secretary of the Filipino division.

The committee does not limit itself to the student groups which have secretaries at headquarters. With a desire to help students of every race, color, creed, it coöperates with natives of all countries, the Hindustan Association, the German Coöperative Association and others.

A. A. Y.

The Parent

When John and Mary Come Home From Camp

WITHIN the next three weeks thousands of American children come home from vacation camp. Perhaps your John or your Mary will come trooping home, full of new experiences and fresh idealism. The home, in the meanwhile, has gone along in its more or less regular routine, and the stay-at-homes have been taken up with the more ordinary affairs of the day. What can we stay-at-homes do, therefore, to help John and Mary make the adjustment between the mountain-top experience of camp and the more even prairie levels of the days directly following? How can we help them naturally to carry over into their normal home life the riches of character they have begun to win at camp?

They have felt during the weeks at camp a tremendous inspiration. We need to "play up" if we will overcome any tendency on their part to find home a "let down" afterward. At camp the emphasis has been upon coöperation, service, being one's true, joyous self. Perhaps John and Mary have rid themselves there of certain little habits and attitudes which in the past have interfered with this normal expression. It is our fresh opportunity to throw the home emphasis into the realm of these positive character expectations and at the same time to do nothing to remind John and Mary of the lesser creatures they once were but have since surpassed.

For some of us this emphasis upon the inspirational side of things means a definite realization that household routine is not all-important. It is all too easy for the stay-at-homes to be taken up overmuch with daily routine, and lose, unawares, something precious for and with our children. John and Mary, filled with new experiences, idealism, fun, come bang! against the rigidity of household customs and the overimportance we seem to give to them, and quietly they resist home affairs and carry their new camp selves elsewhere.

We are big enough to set aside ordinary house routine for the first week or so if necessary, while we fill the days alertly with an active campers' point of view. Let us let them talk, draw them out—hear everything and enjoy it with them. Perhaps it means sitting around the dinner table late instead of doing the dishes. Perhaps our own visit to the neighbors or glance into the latest magazine will have to be put off. But let us remember that this may be the first time, or one of the few times, John and Mary have ever had experiences entirely separate from us. Let us honor whatever they contribute to us and the home. Through doing this we can help them build into their home life these concepts which are a part of their newly expressed selves. They have grown in these weeks more than they or we can know. They must find that the home has grown, too—grown more receptive—if they are to love and respect it more.

And they are full of fun. At camp they have had countless jokes and sayings, songs, and foolishness to lubricate camp duties and relationships. Making a bed or running an errand can be a light and gay or a heavy and workaday performance, we know. Let us all share in the jokes—even if, apart from their setting, they seem crude—and let us exert ourselves to add more, and thus to fill the house, these first days with the spirit of play which is so precious a part of camp life.

We have so rare an opportunity in these next two or three weeks that we cannot afford to meet it unthinkingly. Later on, with school in the offing, the child will settle down to more ordinary home ways and the routine will be unconsciously accepted by him, scarcely noticed. But now, if we would do our part to help him bring into the home the new self he has begun to develop at the camp, we must be open, free, with an easy adjustability to his new outlook. We must, also, be sure to accept this new self joyously, gratefully, without extra fuss, and coöperate with it by throwing all our weight into the scales on the side of character building and appreciation. It is in this way, if we are alert, we can help John and Mary to strengthen the dawning realization of their new selves yet emerging, and to carry these finer selves into the old environment.

M. J. T.

Honor Courses in College

By ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN
Anna Adams Piutti Professor of English Wells College

THE idea of the honor course, which has become a permanent fixture in the American colleges today, is really an academic recognition of an ancient fundamental of pedagogy—that a student who learns for himself learns twice as much. So different institutions, following the example of Swarthmore and Wells, have created the opportunity for their better students to study one subject or a group of related subjects, independently of classes and quizzes and under the supervision of a tutor, during the last two, and best, years of their college life.

The successful example of Oxford and Cambridge, where many of the American pioneers in the field of honor work got their training under the eye of an English don, where undergraduates have been educated individually and outside the classroom for many years, has helped to provide a precedent for this new trend in the American college. But the honor idea would have come in the end, even without such instances of transatlantic success. For the growing trend in American colleges away from the class and lecture ideal, away from mass instruction, toward the conference ideal would have brought about the change.

Offsets the Tremendous Growth

The honor idea is a remedy for some of the ills that have come with the tremendous growth of both colleges and universities in the last three decades. During this time a college education has ceased to be a luxury for the few and has come to be a necessity for both men and women who go into the professions and into business. To supply this necessity institutions of higher education have expanded greatly. They have doubled and trebled their enrollments and their material equipments. Their teaching staffs have not always increased in proportion. The factory system of education has come as a result.

Huge lecture courses, mass quizzing, and an impersonal system of rewarding the best students with grades make up the very impersonal machinery which turns out the graduates of the modern college. A student is fed into a vast machine, and he emerges hall-marked with the name of an institution that has meant little more to him than lectures and examinations. He has not experienced the thinking of things out with one who is known as an able thinker. He has not learned to talk. He has not learned that learning is a human art rather than a human industry. That thing which was the glory of the small college in the past, the association of a few young minds with an older one, has disappeared. The college family has gone. And, worse still, the best students have been neglected and often lost in this process of the impersonalization of higher education. The excess vitality which might have been turned into original thinking has been wasted too often on outside activities, on football, on class offices, on managerships. The brilliant student has had no challenge to use all his powers. He has slipped easily through courses designed carefully for the average. The potential loss in intellectual leadership from such a wholesale and impersonal education for the masses is an incalculable one.

An honor student is a student selected on his ability and rescued from such a system devised by democracy for the average. An honor student is a student invited to approach a mass of material and to arrange it into the thing called an education. He is confronted, on a small scale, with the problem of life. He is given the chance to create, out of details, a synthesis. He is turned out of the classroom and pastured in the college library. It is the assumption that he can do, in a small way, the thing the college professor does—that is, find the design that lies under data.

He Has Gained Discipline

If such a student can attain to something like a comprehensive view of a subject pursued thus independently, he has gained just the sort of discipline required in any profession he may enter hereafter. He has been offered whole blocks of morning and afternoon hours unbroken by academic appointments. He has been held back by no indifferent or mediocre student. His work has not been interrupted by any periodic checking up in quizzes. He has escaped the insulation that existed between the teacher and the taught in the crowded lecture hall or classroom of the past. The old conception of a college course as so many compartments of this and that study he has been allowed to discard for a new sense of the unity and continuity in men's lives in the past and the present. He has learned to go at studies as he goes at athletics. And the rating which comes with the examinations that cover his two years of independent study is a real milestone in his life, not a mere summary of separate courses spoon-fed to him, not a mere monument to his powers of memory. He has been given a serious responsibility. He has been recognized as a sort of equal by his tutor, and he has gained confidence through this confidence reposed in his maturity of thought and in his sincerity of purpose.

Above all, the honor student has made a friend of at least one mature scholar, and has come to see how study makes a man. The reality of that elusive and rare thing called thought has been given an actuality and a personality. The best way to learn to think is to catch a person at it. The young men, and lately the young women, at Oxford have long been indulging in this vital sport in the study of the Oxford don. Now we on this side of the water have begun to recognize the need of the personal touch in education. So even our large and impersonal universities are rapidly introducing the tutorial system for the benefit of their more intelligent and ambitious undergraduates. There can be no better discipline for the college professor than a close and friendly association with a fresh mind. Where one brings experience and training and the other zeal and youth, there is bound to come a new attitude toward study that will make the college even more the schoolroom of the nation than it has been in the past.

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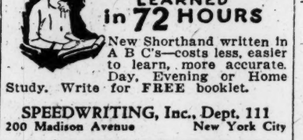

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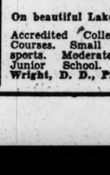

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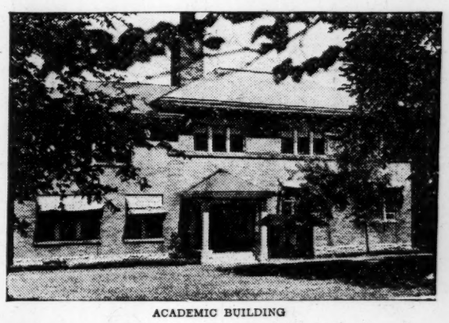

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RUMANIA ERECTS TARIFF BARRIER OF PLIANT TYPE

Policy of Reciprocity to Open Foreign Markets for Farm Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has radically changed its commercial and tariff policy, and has had a law passed which will make it possible for the Minister of Commerce to carry on a vigorous tariff war.

It may be remembered that shortly after the present Government, that of the National Peasant Party, came into power, some 20 months ago, Virgil Madgearu, the very active Minister of Commerce and Industry, put into effect a new tariff schedule, which appreciably reduced the duties on most articles. He hoped in this way not only to increase trade but also to place Rumania in the front rank of the states conforming to the new trade policy of the League of Nations.

However, the results of this conciliatory policy were disappointing since the other European states, for the most part, not only refused to take similar measures but even introduced a decided increase in their import duties. In this way the markets of central Europe and especially of Germany were completely closed to Rumanian grain, which is its chief article of export.

This trade dislocation greatly aggravated an already severe economic crisis and placed the country in a decidedly disadvantageous position, for while its low tariff walls permitted the manufacturing countries of central Europe to flood Rumania with their wares, this country could not sell anything to pay for them. This not only impoverished the people and brought business to a standstill, but threatened the value of the leu and made it almost impossible to balance the budget.

So, in order to remedy the situation, Rumania is preparing for a tariff war. She has just established a double set of import duties, one minimal and the other general. The latter is very high. When the Commerce Minister is able to conclude a trade agreement with a foreign country which will make it possible for Rumania to ship its grain to that country's markets, then Rumania will grant the state in question the minimal tariff. That is, there will be trade reciprocity.

But the high general tariff schedule will be maintained in relation to all countries with which Rumania is not able to conclude trade conventions. Thus if Germany continues to shut out Rumanian barley and rye, it will no longer be able to sell its farm machinery to Rumanian peasants. This new double-barreled tariff is to be used chiefly as an instrument with which to blow the tops off of the high tariff walls of other countries.

The Rumanians are not eager for this tariff war, but feel compelled to launch their campaign as a matter of self-defense, since they are finding it hard to market much of their last year's grain while they are on the point of harvesting a very large new crop.

British-American Club in Belgrade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A society of the Friends of Great Britain and the United States has been founded here and its first banquet, held in Belgrade, was attended by nearly 200 prominent and influential people in the capital of Jugoslavia. Voiya Marinkovitch, Jugoslav Foreign Minister, made a speech in excellent English, to which Nevile Henderson and Dr. John Prince, the respective Ministers of Great Britain and America, responded.

The purpose of the organization is to increase the influence of Anglo-Saxon culture and social ideals here, as well as to help the people in the English-speaking world to become better acquainted with Jugoslavia, its culture, achievements and aspirations.

Before the banquet a so-called academy was held in the university, at which prominent professors, economists and churchmen described various phases of the spiritual, economic and cultural life in America and England.

One of the points emphasized at the banquet was that the new organization not only brings Jugoslavia and the western world closer together, but also helps to foster more cordial relations between the two principal groups of English-speaking peoples. In many European countries there are societies in which the people from America and Great Britain are considered a single unit.

LONDON CRUMPETER NOW A SPECIALIST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Said a man recently in the Middlesex County Court, in answer to a question concerning his employment, "I am employed in the crumpet season." The bench then inquired how long the crumpet season lasts, and was told from October until April.

But it did not transpire whether the man's work was making the holes in crumpets or selling them in the streets. Nevertheless the job of the crumpet man, or for that matter of his close relation, the muffin man, is not what it was. Their wares, capable of turning any ordinary tea party into a special occasion, are now usually sold unromantically over the counter in shops and the once familiar muffin bell is seldom heard in the streets today.

"But," muses a writer in the Daily Telegraph, "the crumpet man has chosen a comfortable profession. In the old days there was nothing to beat a fitter of skates. But now, when every suburb has its ice rink, that is no occupation for a careful man. The hot chestnut men used to sell ice cream in the summer. But your crumpeter is a specialist. It is pleasant to think of his doleful summers."

Slovenes Loath to Give Up Old Ways

HOME SPINNER AND CORN MILLER IN SLOVAKIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Czechoslovakia is the land of contrasts, particularly in the development of its peoples and provinces. In Bohemia and Moravia, industrialization has reached an advanced stage, particularly in coal, iron, textiles and sugar refining, but in Slovakia and Ruthenia, the traveler finds himself in the days before the industrial revolution. There the peasant still supplies most of his daily needs by the work of his own hands, and the family is still an economic unit in a very real sense. He sows his own corn, reaps it, and often grinds it at home in a very primitive way, while his everyday clothing is made of the home-grown hemp which his wife or daughter spins during the winter, or when it rains.

PESETA RATE CHIEF CONCERN OF SPANIARDS

Where There's Bread for People, Nothing Else Matters Much

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — The peculiarities inherent to this country of contrasts were never more marked in the Spanish business world than they are at present. What would be abnormal elsewhere seems natural here, and forecasts and calculations based on the unexpected are often likely to prove correct.

While the outside world is apprehensive of serious developments in Spain, nobody is more convinced than the Spaniard himself that nothing of any consequence will ever occur while there is bread for the people. The only thing that seriously occupies the business man's attention is the peseta exchange, and this little matter he disposes of by holding over any accounts owing to foreign firms and by ordering the smallest possible quantities of foreign goods.

Outside Verdict Ignored

The flat refusal to accept the verdict of the outside world reflected in the exchange barometer has proved a serious evil for which no solution is in sight. The news come from Bilbao that a group of merchants have announced the cancellation of orders placed abroad for over 1,000,000 pesetas in view of their "conviction that the decline of the peseta is due to foreign maneuvers against Spain" and that they will not place any more orders "until the situation becomes normal."

It would have been reasonable to expect that the decline in the value of the national currency would have sent the cost of living soaring up. In all other countries when the currency slumped this has occurred. But in Spain the increase in prices of most commodities is hardly appreciable. Several circumstances have combined to maintain the old price, for instance a glut of wheat and oil, the two most important staple commodities, which has been a boon for the people if no blessing for the farmers.

Motor Trade Hard Hit

Imports of manufactured goods are beginning to show a very marked decrease, to which the Government's policy of thrift in every department contributes. The automobile industry, in which the United States has a predominant interest, has been very hard hit. Curiously enough, the imports of typewriters from America show an increase, perhaps owing to the steady modernization of business and government offices.

Judging from statistics, musicians seem easily discouraged by the increase in the price of instruments for the United States was only able to persuade Spain to take up two pianos in as many months, as compared with 55 last year.

Movie prices have an upward tendency. Nearly 1,000,000 feet of films were imported in January and February this year.

Though the adverse trade balance has shown an extraordinary improvement from the Spanish point of view by the reduction of imports now dwindling to less than half their usual volume, this situation cannot last. Spain must have raw material for its manufacturers and will have certain qualities for certain trades.

Considering the enormous advantage to the exporter who can offer Spanish produce at 40 per cent under cost a year or two ago, the figures of exports have been disappointing, except in the case of olive oil. These have actually doubled in 1930. But the fruit trade has been faced with such severe competition abroad that despite other conditions advantageous to Spain—such as proximity of consumer markets—the faulty sales methods of the Spanish growers have neutralized them to a large extent.

WELSH GUILD PLANS FUND FOR GRADUATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

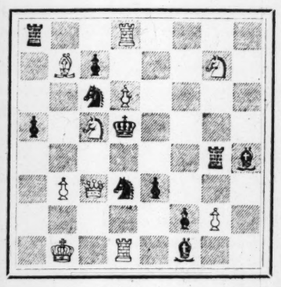
LONDON—The Guild of Graduates of the University of Wales has started a movement to collect a sum of £10,000 to assist graduates of the university to continue their studies. The university devotes about £4000 to this work, but this is inadequate for the needs of the hundreds of graduates leaving the university every year.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier.

PROBLEM NO. 1223
By H. Moller

Black 11 Pieces

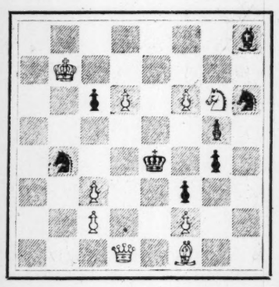


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1224
By L. Salkind

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1221. Q-Q

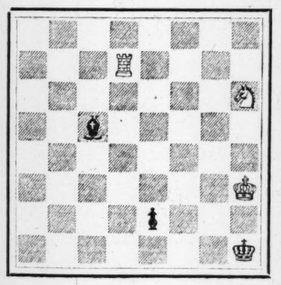
No. 1222. 1. Kt-B6
2. Kt-Kt4 mate
1. ——— P-B3ch
2. B-Q7
1. ——— P-B4ch
2. P-K7
Prob. Comp. } Kt(Kt4)-K3
C. Mansfield }

END-GAMES

It often takes quite as much brilliancy to save a lost game as to win an even one. The various drawing devices, perpetual check, the stalemate, all find their place in the resourcefulness of the skillful player.

END-GAME NO. 5
By Vittorio De Barbieri

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and draw

NOTES

The first tournament for the Hamilton Russell Trophy representing the women's world championship was won by Miss Vera Menchik, representing Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Hentschel of Germany, who defeated her in their individual encounter, placed third.

FINAL STANDING

Miss Menchik, Czechoslovakia, 6½—1½
Mrs. Wolf Kalmar, Austria, 5½—2½
Mrs. Hentschel, Germany, 4½—3½
Miss Beskow, Sweden, 2—6
Mrs. Stevenson, England, 1½—6½

In the following Ruy Lopez, from the Scarborough tournament in which Rubinstein placed third, Rubinstein develops an interesting counter-attack.

RUY LOPEZ

Sergeant White	Rubinstein Black	Sergeant White	Rubinstein Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Kt-KB5? (g)	R-Q
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 BxKt	BxB
4 B-R4	P-Q3	19 Q-B2	P-R5
5 Castles (a)	B-Q2	20 B-K3	R-R4
6 P-B3	KKt-K2	21 BxB	PxB
7 P-Q4	P-KR3 (b)	22 QR-Q (h)	RxR
8 QKt-Q2 (c)	P-KKt4	23 RxR	RxKt
9 PxP	PxP	24 PxR	Kt-B5
10 R-K (d)	Kt-Kt3	25 Kt-Q2	K-B
11 Kt-B	P-Kt5!	26 P-B3	PxP
12 KKt-Q2	P-Kt4 (e)	27 KtxP	P-R6
13 B-Kt3	B-QB4 (f)	28 Q-Q2	PxP
14 B-Q5	Q-B3	29 Q-K3	QxP
15 Kt-K3	P-KR4	30 QxKtP	Kt-R6ch
		Resigns	

(a) 5 P-B3 is the usual continuation. The text allows Black to go about his development unhindered. Perhaps White wanted to avoid the Siesta gambit: P-KB4 which might follow P-B3.

(b) 7 P-KKt3 is the expected move in this variation, one of Black's best against the Ruy Lopez. The text anticipates a K-side P attack, which Rubinstein might not venture against a player of his strength. The attack succeeds mainly because White worries about threats before they arise.

(c) 8 B-K3 is far superior to this move, which really ties up White's game. If then QKt-Q2, and if Black continues to advance his K-side pawns. White would have many defensive possibilities.

(d) White has now lost the initiative, and what is worse, has no plan or coherence to his position.

(e) The KKtP is indirectly attacked.

(f) The decisive stroke. White has no easy defense.

(g) Decidedly weak. 17 R-B or Q-B2 is preferable.

(h) If 22 Kt-K3, P-Kt6! appears fatal.

Another game from the Scarborough tournament—this time a victory by the present British champion, a youthful Indian who tied for fourth ahead of Sir George Thomas and Yates, against the woman champion of the world:

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

M. Sultan Khan White	Miss Vera Menchik Black	M. Sultan Khan White	Miss Vera Menchik Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	13 PxKt	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-B3	B-K2
3 PxP (a)	PxP	15 Q-B2	P-KR3
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	16 P-KKt4!	PxP
5 P-QB3	Q-B2? (b)	17 Kt-K5	KtxKt
6 Kt-K2	P-K3	18 BPxKt	Q-K
7 B-KB4	B-Q3	19 B-Kt6	Q-Q
8 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	20 RxRch	BxR
9 Kt-Q2	Castles	21 R-B	B-K2
10 P-KB4 (c)	Kt-KR4 (d)	22 B-R7ch	K-R
11 Castles	P-B4 (e)	23 Kt-B4 (g)	P-Kt3
12 R-B	KtxB (f)	24 KtxKtPch	K-Kt2 (h)
		25 KtxB	Resigns

(a) 3 Kt-QB3 is usually played now, although the text is probably simpler and quite as strong. Capablanca often plays the Caro-Kann with success, and for this reason it enjoys a certain prestige, but Black usually has to work hard for equality.

(b) An innovation which turns out poorly. 5 . . . B-Kt5 is better.

(c) This gives White the better position. Black's game is sorely cramped, with little prospect for a favorable break.

(d) 10 . . . Kt-K2, followed by Kt-B4 would block White's attack.

(e) 11 . . . P-Kt3, followed by Kt-Kt2 and Kt-B4 holds better defensive possibilities.

(f) This trades a good defensive piece for an inactive one, and furthers White's attack, but the position is decidedly in White's favor.

(g) Threatening mate in three.

(h) If 24 . . . KxB, 25 Kt-B8 mates in two.

MANCHESTER DONKEY OWNERS GET PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—It is an annual custom in this city for the Band of Kindness to organize a donkey parade and award prizes to the owners of the animals which are considered to reveal the best care and treatment.

Twenty-four donkeys appeared in the forty-sixth yearly parade, the number marking a great decline on previous years, largely owing to the changes in transportation methods which have come to the city, and, also, to the fact that ponies may now be bought as cheaply as donkeys.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Myrtle Swift, Madison, Wis.
Bernice Swift, Madison, Wis.
Edna L. Walters, Hazleton, Pa.
Fred G. Long, Cleland, O.
Ellen C. Long, Cleveland, O.
Doris L. Prichard, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Reginald Prichard, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Mrs. Floyd Preston, Lafayette, Ind.
Floyd Preston, Lafayette, Ind.
Mrs. Ray G. Hulburt, Oak Park, Ill.
Dayton Hulburt, Oak Park, Ill.
Ruth Hulburt, Oak Park, Ill.
Margaret K. Griscom, Salem, N. J.
Ruth E. Griscom, Salem, N. J.
Alice B. Griscom, Salem, N. J.
Mrs. Florence R. Short, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Nellie G. Tenney, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Leila C. Mortimer, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Thelma F. Mortimer, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
George F. Garland, Douglaston, N. Y.
Miss F. Schnur, Chicago, Ill.
Miss M. Ethel Fraim, Chester, Pa.
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Mrs. Anne B. Conover, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Mrs. Louise Sievert, Detroit, Mich.
Frederick H. Sievert, Detroit, Mich.
Fred J. Sievert, Detroit, Mich.
Charles J. Sievert, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Dorothea Lyster, Cannes, France.
R. A. Duncan, Montreal, Canada.
Miss Winnifred Duncan, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. R. A. Duncan, Montreal, Canada.

FORCED LABOR IS SUBJECT AT GENEVA PARLEY

Organization of Colony Workers Now Being Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The annual sessions of the International Labor Conference attract to the seat of the League of Nations many prominent observers engaged in the study of labor problems.

The first question on the agenda of the fourteenth session of the conference which was recently held at Geneva, was that of forced labor of natives in European colonies. The lively discussions which took place on that subject were followed with keen interest by J. D. Rheinallt Jones, adviser on race relations of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and lecturer on native law and administration at the University of Johannesburg.

There was little industrial organization in South Africa before 1899, and such trade unions as there existed were branches of English unions, made up of workers who had felt the need for maintaining their trade union connections overseas. The commercial boom which followed the Anglo-Boer War brought a large number of skilled workers over from England, Scotland and Wales. When the 1905 depression came, their experience of trade unionism proved valuable in developing workers' organizations.

Arbitration Is Tried

The increasing number of strikes between 1903 and 1911 caused the Transvaal Parliament to pass the Industrial Disputes Act in 1909, to provide machinery for the settlement of disputes. By 1911 workers' organizations were to be found in all the larger towns and their growing solidarity found expression in the establishment of the Federation of Trades, the purpose of which was to centralize in one big union capable of directing and controlling the white labor force of South Africa with maximum effectiveness.

In the meantime, the employers had been slowly realizing the necessity for the organization of employers' associations, but when during the Great War the rising cost of living made demands for higher wages imperative on the part of the workers, the employers were able to offer comparatively little resistance, for while the workers' organizations had emerged considerably strengthened and increased in numbers from the big strikes in 1913 and had found a further rallying point in the problems rising out of the war, the employers had great difficulty in replacing the skilled workers taken by the war precisely at a time when industries were growing rapidly, owing to the special protection afforded by war conditions. The increasing demand for labor was met by the non-European and the poorer white rural workers who were leaving the land in large numbers, owing to the inadequate conditions of work in agriculture.

Unions Recognized

From 1915 onward the recognition of trade unions became general. Reference boards and joint boards were established in various industries and the policy of conducting negotiations through representatives at joint conferences was accepted. The passing of the Regulation of Wages, Apprentices and Improvers Act in 1918 marked the real beginning of organized efforts for the adjustment of working conditions through joint boards. The following year saw the establishment of the first native trade union, the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. But the native workers are to this day ruled by the masters and servants laws and the Native Recruiting Act, under which the use of strikes by them as a weapon for defending their interests is definitely a criminal offense.

Further progress in industrial organization was marked by the introduction in 1924 of self-government in industry, when the Industrial Conciliation Act was passed, which provided for the establishment of industrial councils by agreement of any employer or employers' organization in any industry except agriculture and government undertakings, with a registered trade union or group of registered trade unions, for the consideration and regulation of matters of mutual interest to them and the prevention and settlement of disputes between them. The act also provides for the setting up of conciliation boards where no industrial councils exist, for the settlement of specific disputes.

An amendment of the act passed in 1930 provides that industrial councils may apply for the inclusion of natives hitherto excluded from the operation of the act. The needs of those industries in which both employers and workers were well organized being thus provided for, the Wage Act was passed in 1925, setting up a wage board to level up the conditions of workers in occupations not covered by agreements under the Industrial Conciliation Act. Again agricultural workers and government employees were excluded, as well as domestic servants, most of whom are non-Europeans. The act aims at safeguarding "civilized habits of life," and the awards of the board must be based upon a standard which will insure that the workers will be able to maintain such habits of life.

Provisions for vocational training and vocational guidance were made in 1921 and 1922 by the establishment of the Juvenile Affairs Board and the setting up of apprenticeship committees of employers and employees to control and direct the conditions of apprenticeship in a number of trades.

The special protection afforded by the present legislation to European labor in preference to non-European workers and the consequent displacement of non-European labor, as well as the present methods resorted to in order to allow well organized industries to bear the burden of increased wages, have created new industrial problems.

The industrial self-government of South Africa has now reached a point where a considerable widening of its policy is necessary in order to insure further harmonious development of the resources of the country by means of peaceful cooperation of capital and labor. The interests of all classes of the population, white as well as colored, must be considered if serious dangers of economic disturbances are to be avoided.

In the first place, it is essential to prevent the gap between industrial and agricultural incomes, between urban and rural rates, from further widening; this discrepancy is already now an important cause of rural depopulation and overcrowding in towns.

The available white labor is insufficient for the needs of South African industry, and the continuance of the policy of exclusion of non-European workers from certain occupations would only further weaken the contingent of agricultural labor, while it would hinder the expansion of industry and would set a definite limit to the increase of wealth from which in the long run high wages must be paid. Agreements and awards which ignore the interests of the non-European worker must before long injure the interests of the European population.

BOULDER DAM TO HAVE SERVICE RAILROAD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction of the railroad which will carry materials for building the $165,000,000 Boulder Canyon dam project was contracted for Aug. 1 by the Department of the Interior and will begin at once.

Joseph M. Dixon, Acting Secretary, signed a contract with the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, for 30 miles of track from its main line near Las Vegas, Nev., to the dam site. A portion estimated to cost $1,600,000 of the approximate total of $2,500,000 will be built at government expense, the balance at the cost of the railroad.

PORTUGUESE TO LECTURE

LISBON, Port. (AP)—The National Geographic Society soon will send specialists in colonial matters to the United States and elsewhere abroad to lecture on the humanitarian rôle of Portugal in the Portuguese colonies in Africa and elsewhere.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Being a House Lover

EVERYONE has heard of garden lovers—a very different thing from being an efficient gardener, although the efficient gardener may also, and often does, love the garden which he tends; but we do not so often hear people described as house lovers, a house lover being also something quite different from a good housekeeper, or what in some parts of England is called being "house proud," or even from being an appreciative admirer of merely beautiful houses.

To be a house lover is to love houses—one's own or any other houses with which one is acquainted—as one loves one's friends; for little intimate qualities and idiosyncrasies quite apart from their size, convenience or beauty, and which endear them to us independently of architecture, practical considerations or even personal associations. In a house lover both observation and sympathy are essential, for, to the unobservant, a house may proffer, unnoted, all its little quaint aspects and qualities, its charming whimsies—manifestations of friendliness as definite and endearing as a child's smile or the wag of a friendly dog's tail, and, unless there be the seeing eye and understanding heart, offer them in vain.

Many poets and writers, great and small, reveal themselves through their work as house lovers. Recall the Brontës, Emily's "Wuthering Heights" and Charlotte's picture of "Lucy's cot" in Villette; Hans Andersen; Tom Hood, remembering his boyhood home and "the little windows where the sun came peeping in at morn"; and, perhaps surpassed by none, Charles Dickens, whose books are full of affectionate and vivid descriptions of individual houses, such as that wonderful old house at Canterbury where Agnes Wickfield lived, the boat house inhabited by Mr. Peggotty, the noble sadness of Chesney Wold, Sir Leicester Dedlock's "place in Lincolnshire," the delightful interior of Bleak House, redeemed by its large-hearted owner from dreariness to happy genial companionship.

Almost at first glance may the practiced eye discern the house which is beloved by its tenants; and this, not because it is fine, but because it has something gay and ingratiating about it, a smiling aspect even though its paint be shabby and its plaster stained; whereas there are spick-and-span houses, bright and clean and architecturally admirable, which have never been coaxed and loved into individuality, and touch our hearts as little as do the wax ladies and gentlemen, so well-dressed and immaculate, of the drapers' shops. Even these fortunate houses, however, have sometimes to endure seasons of indifference, and, in the hands of unsympathetic tenants, seem to retire into themselves and sink into quiescence, waiting until someone shall come along and once again appreciate their shy intimate qualities, their small oddities, their individual caprices of light and shade.

Such a one I recall, once a bright and beloved place of active eager work, where the sun and air poured in through many windows; a place of plainest fittings but of many flowers and growing plants, and books, which delighted everyone who entered, and seemed, as affectionate appreciation was lavished on it, to respond with ever-increasing and multiplied charms. At present it is in a state of eclipse. It is inhabited by good respectable people with furniture both ugly and pretentious, who do not like open windows, so that the atmosphere is at once close and chilly, and the sun no longer plays around all day, and the breeze no longer pours in through the front windows to bring a message of garden and hilltops before it flutters out at the back. The house looks bored and dull. To its tenants it is just four walls and a roof within which they can shut themselves from the outer world. Indeed, the poor little Place is under such an eclipse that, when I go there I feel like patting its wall and whispering, "Never mind! I know what you are: have patience, and one of these days you will be loved again and become as charming as you used to be."

But if it is regrettable that the charms of an attractive house should be obscured through lack of understanding, it is exhilarating to see one emerging into beauty as a butterfly from its cocoon, and I like to recall two places which I have helped to make their inherent charms manifest. The one is a great square attic, with open raftered roof and windows on all sides, at the top of a Florentine tower—the very apotheosis of the attic of a poet's dream. The moment I set eyes upon it, though it was then little but a pigeon loft, I realized its immense possibilities; and it has repaid me lavishly, ever since, for the little kindness I have bestowed upon it, in an occasional coat of whitewash for its walls, or a few electric fittings to substitute the lamps and candles which were all it had known in centuries of existence. All day long it plays delightfully with the sun, using its many windows to delineate wonderful cubes and prisms and shafts of light upon its own creamy walls and red brick floor; even at nights it turns the moonlight to innumerable lovely uses, opposing blocks of shadow to luminous twilight and beams of silver light. It makes itself, too, a very organ for the gales to beat through, and it has innumerable little sociable sounds all its own. In sunny weather it so fills itself to the brim with sunshine that it is one great cube of happy daffodil light into which I enter when I step off the hundred and fourteenth step which approaches it and open its funny little brown door. It has been mine, and very friendly to me, for many years now; and I hope that when, in the course of events, it passes into other hands, it may be as well loved by its next tenant as it has been by me.

The other house whose destinies at present I control is the very reverse in quality. It has none of the medieval dignity which characterizes my tower room. It is one of the smallest complete houses I have ever seen, and has something of the amusing and touching quality of a toy house, or of one of those little houses which the fortunate traveler comes upon in a fairy-tale wood. There is, moreover, something charmingly absurd even about its shape, for it is not square or oblong like a normal house, but three-cornered, running out to a point like the prow of a boat or like a slice cut out of a nice round birthday cake. It is, however, in spite of its diminutive size, a complete and adequate residence. It has everything that a house can desire to make it feel comfortable and well equipped. It has a front door and a back door, both bright green, two windows in each of its rooms—two rooms above and two below, all of the most endearing shapes; it has a stone staircase which turns in three angles between white walls, and a minute landing with yet another window opening upon a lovely view. In fact, all its windows, both back and front, have beautiful outlooks, across vineyards and olive groves, valleys and hills and gardens, to such noble and historic works of architecture as the belfry of Giotto, and the cupola of Brunelleschi, and the tower of Arnolfo down in the valley where Florence lies as in a cup, and the tower high on the opposite hill whence Galileo once sought and learned the secrets of the stars.

D. N. L.

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Siberian Camp Site

During the day we traveled a mile or more along a rounded ridge of decomposed gabbro where not a thing grew except an occasional dash of trailing azalea. This has become my favorite of the lovely blossoms of this land of many flowers; for the low valleys are riotous with color. I like this tiny modest plant not only for its beauty but for its pluckiness in living where other flowers have given up. The eye is attracted by compact little masses of vivid olive green foliage something like boxwood, and gladdened by worlds of tiny five pointed stars of crabapple pink nestling in leafy retreat. Most of the patches are no bigger than one's hand and not so thick. Less commonly it forms a delicate tracery following the mosaic lines between wind and water packed stones.

Our camp was pitched in a pocket in the hills fifteen hundred feet above sea level where a stream had its source in a glacier. Here was a little green spot of moss and grass and flowers. We rolled out boulders and leveled the gravel in the wash at the side to make a place for the tent. The tent was weighted and guyed until we felt secure from the wind which is the bane of this treeless country. The green spot gave us material for a mattress under our sleeping bags and also firewood in the form of the so-called fuel moss of the north. This is not a moss, but a creeping, flowering evergreen plant, something like princes pine but growing in much more compact masses, called Cassiope tetragona. It has single white flowers very like lily of the valley. On account of the oil which it contains it burns with a hot though short lived flame. The odor is resinous and very fragrant.—JOHN B. BURNHAM, in "The Rim of Mystery."

Descending to the Tiber

It was long before sunrise that Inglesant set out, accompanied by his train, hoping to cross the mountains before the heat began. His company consisted of several men-at-arms, with their grooms and horseboys, and the Austrian page. They ascended the mountains in the earlier part of the night, and towards dawn they reached a flat plain. The night had been too dark to allow them to see the steep and narrow defiles, full of oaks and beech; and as they passed over the dreary plain in the white mist, their figures seemed vast and indistinct in the dim light: but now, as the streaks of the dawn grew brighter in the east behind them, they could see the fir-trees clothing the distant slopes, and here and there one of the higher summits still covered with white snow. . . . A heavy mist hung over the mountain plain, and an icy lake lay black and cold beneath the morning sky. As they reached the crest of the hill the mist rose, stirred by a little breeze at sunrise, and the gorges of the descent lay clear before them. The sun arose behind them, gilding the mountain tops, and tracing streaks and shades of color on the rising mist sparkling with glittering dewdrops; while dark and solemn beneath them lay the pine-clothed ravines and sloping valleys, with here and there a rocky peak; and farther down still the woods and hills gave place at last to the plain of the Tiber, at present dark and indistinguishable in the night.

As the sun arose behind them, one by one the pine ravines became lighted and the snowy summits, soft and pink with radiant light, stood out against the sky, which became every instant of a deeper blue. The sunlight, stealing down the defiles and calling forth into distinct shape and vision tree and rock and flashing stream, spread itself over the oak woods in the valleys, and shone at last upon the plain, embossed and radiant with wood and green meadow, and marble towers and glistering water—the waters of the Tiber running onward towards Rome. Mysterious forms and waves of light, the creatures of the morning and of the mist, floated before the sight. . . . Sudden and passionate flushes of color tinted the pine woods and were gone; and beneath the branches and across the paths, fairy lights played for a moment and passed away.

The party halted more than once, but it was necessary to make the long descent before the heat began, and they commenced carefully to pick their way down the stony mountain road, which wound down the ravines in wild, unequal paths. The track, now precipitous, now almost level, took them round corners and masses of rock sometimes hanging above their heads, revealing continually new reaches of valleys and new defiles clothed with fir and oak. Mountain flowers and trailing ivy and creeping plants hung in festoons on every side, lizards ran across the path, birds fluttered above them or darted into the dark recesses where the mountain brooks were heard; everything sang the morning psalm of life with which, from field and mountain solitudes, the free children of nature salute the day.
—JOSEPH HENRY SHORTHOUSE, in "John Inglesant."

Our Prow Points West

Days must pass—
Many and weary—between sea and sky.
Our eyes, that long e'en now for the fresh green
Of sprouting forests, and the far blue stretch
Of regal mountains piled along the sky,
Must see, for many an eve, the level sun
Sheathe, with his latest gold, the heaving brine,
By thousands ripples shivered, or Night's pomp
Brooding in silence, ebon and profound,
Upon the murmuring darkness of the deep,
Broken by flashings, that the parted wave
Sends white and star-like through its bursting foam.
Yet not more dear the opening dawn of heaven
Poured on the earth in an Italian May, . . .
Than these gray morns, and days of misty blue,
And surges, never-ceasing—for our prow
Points to the sunset like a morning ray,
And o'er the waves, and through the sweeping storms,
Through day and darkness, rushes ever on
Westward and westward still!

—BAYARD TAYLOR, in "Views Apart."

"Singing Johnson"

Not so striking a figure as John Brown (the preacher), but, at "big meetings," equally important. It is indispensable to the success of the singing, when the congregation is a large one made up of people from different communities, to have someone with a strong voice who knows just what hymn to sing and when to sing it, who can pitch it in the right key, and who has all the leading lines committed to memory. Sometimes it devolves upon the leader to "sing down" a long-winded or uninteresting speaker. Committing to memory the leading lines of all the Negro spiritual songs is no easy task, for they run up into the hundreds. But the accomplished leader must know them all, because the congregation sings only the refrains and repeats; every ear in the church is fixed upon him, and if he becomes mixed in his lines or forgets them, the responsibility falls directly on his shoulders. . . .

Generally the parts taken up by the congregation are sung in a three-part harmony, the women singing the soprano and a transposed tenor, the men with high voices singing the melody, and those with low voices a thundering bass. In a few of these songs, however, the leading part is sung in unison by the whole congregation, down to the last line, which is harmonized. The effect of this is intensely thrilling. Such a hymn is "Go Down, Moses." It stirs the heart like a triumpet-call.

"Singing Johnson" was an ideal leader, and his services were in great demand. He spent his time going about the country from one church to another. He received his support in much the same way as the preachers—part of a collection, food and lodging. All of his leisure time he devoted to originating new words and melodies and new lines for old songs. He always sang with his eyes . . . closed, indicating the tempo by swinging his head to and fro. He was a great judge of the proper hymn to sing at a particular moment; and I noticed several times when the preacher reached a certain climax, or expressed a certain sentiment, that Johnson broke in with a line or two of some appropriate hymn. The speaker understood and would pause until the singing ceased.

As I listened to the singing of these songs, the wonder of their production grew upon me more and more. How did the men who originated them manage to do it? The sentiments are easily accounted for; they are mostly taken from the Bible; but the melodies, where did they come from? Some of them so weirdly sweet, and others so wonderfully strong. Take, for instance, "Go Down, Moses." I doubt that there is a stronger theme in the whole musical literature of the world. And so many of these songs contain more than mere melody; there is sounded in them that elusive undertone, the note in music which is not heard with the ears. I sat often with the tears rolling down my cheeks and my heart melted within me. Any musical person who has never heard a Negro congregation under the spell of religious fervor sing these old songs has missed one of the most thrilling emotions which the human heart may experience. Anyone who without shedding tears can listen to Negroes sing "Nobody knows de trouble I see, Nobody knows but Jesus" must indeed have a heart of stone.

As yet, the Negroes themselves do not fully appreciate those old slave songs. The educated classes are rather ashamed of them and prefer to sing hymns from books. This feeling is natural; they are still too close to the conditions under which the songs were produced; but the day will come when this slave music will be the most treasured heritage of the American Negro.—JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, in "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man."

Reproduced by Permission of the Gloucester Society of Artists

The Village Postman. From a Painting by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

WHEN questioned about "The Village Postman," Miss Browne said, "I am very fond of painting the local men, for they are genuine people and interesting types. I have put many of them on canvas, particularly the boatmen and the lobster men, but almost any native is good material for an artist's brush.

"My own mailman posed for 'The Village Postman.' It was difficult at first to persuade him to give me time because in summer he is very busy. Besides delivering the mail he is one of the most prominent men in the town. Everyone knows him and everyone, including the children, call him by his first name, which is their tribute of affection. For years he has been coming to my door, bringing the welcome mail with a cheerful word or two, for he always lingers to pass the time of day or let fall a bit of village news.

"After pleading with him for some time I finally persuaded him to sit for me between deliveries. He posed on my piazza, just as I had seen him come there, year after year."

Margaret Fitzhugh Browne has invested her picture with all the kindly spirit, alertness and the friendliness of her sitter.

Prairie Rose

Sweet beauty of Canada, giving unreservedly of fragrant, graceful pleasure. The motorist finds you making a floral path of the highways, surrounded as you are by dandelions, tiger lilies, thistle blossoms, wild daisies, the vermilion of Indian paint brush, and even occasionally the pellucid yellow of the gorgeous cactus-flower.

Night comes and you fold in sleep. Wheat fields in silent undulation under soft winds make it appear that you are resting on the shore of vast waters. The stars and the northern lights add to the glory of your canopy.

A few short hours and you will awaken to the variegated colors of the east. Sunrise will challenge you; at one time in the metamorphosis of the sky panorama your color will exactly match the glow near the horizon. You will give of your ineffable loveliness all the day to all who will partake of it—even to the scurrying, playful gophers or the red-winged blackbird resting on a greasewood bough near by.

Then comes the cool colors of night again and you make a dew-cup of your lovely face and dream in a land of enchantment.

Starfish

Starfish bloom profusely when the tide is low,
Flower-garden fishes, row on colored row,
Pink and green and amber, rose and brownish red—
Sending back the sunshine from their sandy bed.
Every day the sea comes with his sprinkling-pot,
Nourishing the beauty of his garden plot.
Seaweeds never bother; they but add their green.
O, a starfish garden makes a lovely scene.

HELEN MARING.

Das Gesetz der Befreiung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GIBT ein göttliches Gesetz der Befreiung von jeder Form menschlicher Knechtschaft; und wahrlich, dieses Gesetz wirkt in einer vollständig rechten und wunderbaren Art und Weise. Zuweilen kann es vorkommen, daß einer, der sich nach Befreiung von Krankheit sehnte und treu bestrebt war, praktisch anzuwenden, was er von der Christlichen Wissenschaft weiß, findet, daß das gewünschte Ziel so weit entfernt scheint wie immer. Eines Tages wird dann sein beharrliches Sichvergegenwärtigen der Allheit Gottes und der Unwirklichkeit des Bösen durch die Wahrnehmung eines nie versagenden Gesetzes belohnt. Er entdeckt, daß durch das freiwillige Aufgeben eines irrigen Wesenszuges oder einer irrigen Charaktereigenschaft, die ihn jahrelang in Knechtschaft gehalten hatte, der Felsblock falschen Glaubens, der zwischen ihm und seiner Befreiung zu stehen schien, beseitigt worden ist. Da die immerwährende Inspiration der göttlichen Liebe das Denken befreit hat, ist auch der Glaube an Krankheit verschwunden. Felsblöcke der Eigenliebe, starrköpfiger Eigensinnigkeit, des Grolls, des Hasses oder der Unlauterkeit scheinen oft den Strom unseres Bemühens aufzuhalten und unsern Fortschritt vorübergehend ganz zum Stillstand zu bringen. Doch bald findet man heraus, wo die Störung liegt; denn „es ist nichts verborgen, das nicht offenbar werde". Das Hindernis wird beseitigt, und der Bach fließt munter weiter, nun als Fluß reinen Denkens.

Es gibt Leute, die durch den Glauben an Mangel an Versorgung unter einer Sorgenlast seufzen. Auch in diesem Falle ist das Gesetz der Befreiung immer bereit zu wirken. Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter, der einst unter der Annahme des Geldmangels litt, versuchte ernstlich, das Problem mit Hilfe der Christlichen Wissenschaft auszuarbeiten. Ein Freund, der seine Schwierigkeit kannte und ihm behilflich sein wollte, an seine nie versagende Quelle der Versorgung zu denken, ließ es sich angelegen sein, ihn zu fragen, ob er bereit wäre, einem Mitschüler ein wenig mit Geld zu unterstützen. Er ergriff die Gelegenheit und entsprach der Aufforderung gern. Diese Handlung erwies sich als das Mittel, die Widerstände der Furcht und des Mangels aus dem eigenen Wege zu räumen; denn dadurch kam sein Denken in Übereinstimmung mit dem immer wirksamen Gesetz der Befreiung. Bald floß ihm das Vierfache des gegebenen Betrages zu.

Als Naeman dem Gebot Elisas gehorchte und sich siebenmal im Jordan untertauchte, brachte er sein Denken mit Gottes Gesetz der Befreiung von Krankheit in Übereinstimmung. Durch diesen Gehorsam nahm Demut den Platz des Stolzes ein, die göttliche Liebe strömte in sein Bewußtsein ein, und die Annahme des Aussatzes verschwand.

In seinem Siege über Furcht bei Pniel stimmte Jakob mit dem Gesetz überein, das die heilenden Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts veranlaßte, sein Denken zu erleuchten. Dann sah er Esau in einem andern Lichte, und Bruderliebe verdrängte die Annahmen der Furcht und des Unrechts.

Jesus lehrte seine Nachfolger, daß die Schätze des Himmels immer zur Verfügung stehen und durch diesen willigen Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Gesetz erlangt werden können. Diese Schätze werden von einem liebenden Vater, der nie vorenthält, in unerschöpflichem Maße verliehen. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen verstehen, daß jeder verantwortlich ist, sein eigenes Denken für den Empfang göttlicher Segnungen klar zu halten.

In Kriegszeiten ist ein General darauf bedacht, daß die gegen den Feind vorrückenden Soldaten mit ihrer Operationsbasis beständig in Verbindung bleiben, um von dort aus Verstärkungen erhalten und mit allem Bedarf versorgt werden zu können. Die Straßen werden daher freigehalten und gut bewacht. Der Kampf gegen allerlei sterbliche Widerwärtigkeiten führt zum Sieg, wenn sich der Christliche Wissenschafter bewußt ist, daß er nur dann vorrücken kann, wenn er die Wahrheit kennt, die jeden Glauben an eine mentale Sperre zerstört, die sich zwischen ihn und seine wahre Quelle, das göttliche Gemüt, zu stellen beansprucht. Wenn er an seinem mentalen Horizont dunkle Stellen, etwas, was den Weg zu den himmlischen Vorräten versperren möchte, auftauchen sieht, soll er sich vom Glauben an Krankheit, Armut oder Furcht zu der Wahrheit hinwenden, um den Feind sündhaften Denkens ausfindig zu machen, der sich in der Nacht des Irrtums herangeschlichen hat, um ihn von seinen Verstärkungen der göttlichen Inspiration und Erkenntnis abzuschneiden. Dann wird er finden, daß das Gesetz der Befreiung gewirkt hat, daß Gottes Engel die Straße bewachen und die Schlacht für ihn gewonnen haben.

Öffnet man die Tür seines Herzens der Betrachtung der Worte des Paulus: „Die Frucht aber des Geistes ist Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit. Wider solche ist das Gesetz nicht", so wird man ganz gewiß die Lösung seines Problems finden; denn kein Feind kann sich behaupten, wo diese Eigenschaften herrschen. Es wird nichts vorhanden sein, das die Heilung von dem Glauben an Krankheit oder Furcht verhindern könnte.

Der große Felsblock materieller Annahme, der Glaube an den Tod, wurde durch den Stein versinnbildlicht, den Jesus von des Grabes Tür wälzte. Das Gesetz der Befreiung wurde durch diese große Tat unwiderruflich bewiesen; denn durch seine Auferstehung wich der althergebrachte Glaube, daß der Mensch in der Materie lebe und sterbe, dem wahren Sinn des Seins in Gott. So vollbrachte er das mächtige Werk des endgültigen Beweises der Unwirklichkeit des Bösen und der Unzertrennlichkeit Gottes und des Menschen. Auf Seite 191 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die dichte Düsterkeit der Sterblichkeit ist durchbrochen. Der Stein ist weggewälzt. Der Tod hat seinen Stachel verloren und das Grab seinen Sieg. Unsterblicher Mut erfüllt die menschliche Brust und erhellt den lebendigen Weg des Lebens".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Law of Release

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a divine law of release from every form of human bondage; and truly this law operates in a wholly right and wonderful way. Sometimes it may be that one who has yearned for freedom from sickness, after faithful striving to put what he knows of Christian Science into practice, finds that the desired goal seems as far off as ever. Then one day his insistent realization of God's allness and of the unreality of evil is rewarded by the perception of a never failing law; and he discovers that by the voluntary giving up of some erroneous trait or characteristic which had for years held him in servitude the boulder of false belief which had seemingly stood between him and his liberation has been removed. The everlasting inspiration of divine Love having released thought, the belief in sickness has also vanished. Boulders of self-love, headstrong willfulness, resentment, hate, or impurity often seem to fall across the stream of our endeavor, and for the time being entirely stop our progress; but soon the trouble is located, for "there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed." The obstacle is removed, and the stream flows joyously onward, now a river of pure thinking.

Some there are who are burdened with a weight of care through belief in lack of supply. Here, too, the law of release is always ready to operate. A Christian Scientist who was once faced with the belief in financial lack, was earnestly trying to work out the problem with the help of Christian Science. A friend, knowing his difficulty and desiring to help him remember his never failing source of supply, made a point of asking him whether he would be willing to help a fellow student in a small way financially. He seized this opportunity and willingly responded to the call. This action proved to be the means of removing from his own path the obstructions of fear and lack, for his thought thus conformed to the ever operative law of release; and soon four times the amount given flowed into his treasury.

When he obeyed the command of Elisha to dip seven times in Jordan, Naaman conformed his thinking to God's law of release from sickness. Through his obedience, humility took the place of pride, divine Love flooded his consciousness, and the belief in leprosy departed.

In his victory over fear at Peniel, Jacob conformed to the law which caused the healing ideas of divine Mind to illumine his thought. Then he saw Esau in a different light, and brotherly love displaced the beliefs of fear and wrong.

Jesus taught his followers that the treasures of heaven are ever available, to be obtained through willing obedience to divine law. These treasures are inexhaustibly bestowed by a loving Father, who never withholds. Christian Scientists are learning that each one is responsible for keeping his own thought clear for the reception of divine blessings.

In time of war a general sees to it that the soldiers sent forward to face the foe are always in communication with their base, from which reinforcements and general supplies can reach them; and the roads are kept clear and well guarded. The battle against various mortal discords leads to victory when the Christian Scientist remembers that he can advance through knowing the truth, which destroys any belief in a mental blockade claiming to rise up between him and his true source, divine Mind. If on his mental horizon he discovers any dark spots looming up, anything which would tend to bar the avenue for heavenly supplies, let him turn away from the belief in sickness, poverty, or fear to the freedom of Truth, in order to rout the foe of sinful thinking which, in the night of error, has crept up to cut off his reinforcements of divine inspiration and vision. Then he will find that the law of release has done its work; that God's angels are guarding the road and have won the battle for him.

Is one holding open the door of his heart to the contemplation of Paul's words, "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law"? If so, one will assuredly find the solution of his problem, for no enemy can prevail where these qualities hold sway; there will be nothing to hinder the healing of the belief in disease and fear.

The greatest boulder of material belief, the belief in death, was symbolized by the stone which Jesus rolled away from the sepulcher. The law of release was irrevocably demonstrated in that great act, for in his resurrection the age-long belief that man lives and dies in matter gave place to the true sense of being in God. Thus he accomplished the mighty work of proving conclusively the unreality of evil and the inseparability of God and man. On page 191 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortality's thick gloom is pierced. The stone is rolled away. Death has lost its sting, and the grave its victory. Immortal courage fills the human breast and lights the living way of Life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Trade in Utopia

If any man was to go among them that had some extraordinary talent, or that by much traveling had observed the customs of many nations (which made us to be so well received), he would receive a hearty welcome, for they are very desirous to know the state of the whole world. Very few go among them on the account of traffic; for what can a man carry to them but iron, or gold, or silver? which merchants desire rather to export than import to a strange country: and as for their exportation, they think it better to manage that themselves than to leave it to foreigners, for by this means, as they understand the state of the neighboring countries better, so they keep up the art of navigation, which cannot be maintained but by much practice.—From "Utopia," by SIR THOMAS MORE.

Oh, London Town!

Come with me to London,
Folly, come away!
I'll make your fortune
On a fine day—
Daisy leaf and buttercup!
Pick your gold and silver up,
In London, in London,
Oh, London town!
For sheep can feed
And robins breed
Without you, without you,
And the world get on without you—
Oh, London Town!

Come with us to London,
Folly, come away!
We'll make your fortune
On a summer day.
Leave your sloes and muiberries!
There are riper fruits than these,
In London, in London,
Oh, London Town!
For winds will blow
And barley grow
Without you, without you,
And the world get on without you—
Oh, London Town!

Come away to London,
Folly, come away!
You'll make your fortune
Thrice in a day.
Paddocks leave and winter byres,
London has a thousand spires,
A-chiming, a-rhyming,
Oh, London Town!
The snow will fall
And cover all
Without you, without you,
And the world get on without you—
Oh, London Town!

—CLEMENCE DANE, in "Will Shakespeare."

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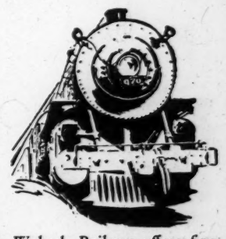

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IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WHITE vessels attract attention in any port, and their exterior is properly taken as a criterion of their interior cleanliness as well. Recognizing this fact, it is the more remarkable that more ocean liners are not bedecked in more colorful array than the somber black of all the lines out of New York and Boston, other than those plying in coastal and West Indies routes.

The Canadian Pacific Empresses, in pure white, offset by a wide band of blue running around the entire ship just below the main deck, create a favorable impression in whatever port they visit, while others which use white include the United Fruit, with sailings from Boston, New York and New Orleans; the Canadian National Railways' fleet of "Lady" ships from Halifax and St. John to the West Indies; most of the Eastern Steamship Lines' coastwise fleet in the North Atlantic and the Los Angeles Steamship Company's Los Angeles-Honolulu ships. Some other lines employ distinctive colors. The Canada Steamship Lines, in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, are likewise painted white.

The Grace Line, plying between New York and the west coast of South America, once utilized a light gray color, but this was finally abandoned, due to the difficulty of matching this color in southern waters when repainting was necessary. While the cost is a factor in keeping vessels painted in light colors, the publicity value is regarded as well worth the expenditure.

White Vessels

The Empresses, above alluded to, maintain both a transatlantic service (between Quebec and channel ports) and a transpacific route (from Vancouver to the Orient). Originally, only the latter fleet was garbed in white, but last year the transatlantic Empresses blossomed out in similar array.

What it would mean to the United States Lines to have the Leviathan enter New York harbor—her massive size reflecting the sunlight from a pure white hull, surmounted by her present red, white and blue funnels—may be visualized by those who have seen smaller vessels in similar color.

At one time the entire United States Navy fleet was in white—certainly presenting a more peaceful appearance than the present "battleship gray"—but since the war the alleged prohibitive cost of maintaining them in white has been cited as an argument against a return to this practice.

Steamship Guide

The need of an "official guide" dealing with maritime routes in the manner of the Official Railway Guide is frequently alluded to. The latter publication gives a résumé of steamship schedules on some lines but it is incomplete.

In the same connection, attention is called to the fact that no publication is now available which lists the names of officials of all steamship lines, in the manner that lists of railroad officers are published in the Official Railway Guide, under the names of the respective railways. The latter book is in incessant use in all railroad and other transportation offices; the value of a similar publication in the maritime field is self-evident.

Several winter cruises have been planned, these including three Mediterranean voyages by the French Line steamship France. A new feature to be incorporated in the voyage will be a longer stop at Algiers than has been made in previous cruises, thus permitting passengers to make inland trips from that point.

The steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, is to inaugurate a new type of winter cruise for that company when she departs from New York in January on an extended tour of the Mediterranean, including a visit to every country bordering that sea. The membership in the cruise will be limited to 400 persons.

Intimations made by officials of the White Star Line are to the effect that the new motor vessel Britannic will also be used in Mediterranean cruise service. Should she make the trip, charging the equivalent of cabin class accommodations, it would be the first time, with the exception of voyages of this character offered by the United States Lines, that cabin ships had been employed for Mediterranean cruises, with rates made on that basis.

"Beach Afloat"

On the forward deck of the Los Angeles Steamship Company's flagship, City of Los Angeles, a swimming pool has been installed, and to one side of the sunken pool, extending the width of the vessel, is a beach of pure white sand. The vessel's forward deck is thus transformed to provide a waterside setting.

Steamship Schedules

The entire second-class quarters on Anchor Line steamships Caledonia and Transylvania will be converted to tourist third-cabin accommodations, effective Oct. 11. This increases the third-cabin space of the Anchor Line's fleet by some 900 passengers.

The steamship Columbus, of the North German Lloyd Line, now makes a six-day crossing from New York to Plymouth and Cherbourg, and seven days to Bremen, this being one day longer than the schedules of the Bremen and Europa to these ports.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Aug. 7

American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Deutschland (12:01 a.m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; York, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Ebro, Pacific, for west coast South America.

Friday, Aug. 8

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lapland (11 p. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Saturday, Aug. 9

President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Arabic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; New Amsterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Rochambeau, French, for Vigo, Havre; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Gripsholme, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Conte Grande (12:15 a. m.), Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Tuesday, Aug. 12

De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Wednesday, Aug. 13

Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 10

Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Aug. 7

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Megantic, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London.

Friday, Aug. 8

Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 9

Doric, White Star, for Liverpool.

Tuesday, Aug. 12

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Aug. 12

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Aug. 13

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, Aug. 16

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, Aug. 14

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, Aug. 16

Paris Maru, N. Y. K., for Yokohama.

Arrivals

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Aug. 8

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Aug. 9

Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Boulogne, Southampton; De Grasse, French, from Havre.

Sunday, Aug. 10

Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam; Boulogne, Southampton; Brittanic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Caledonia, Cunard, from Glasgow, Belfast; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Halifax; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, Aug. 11

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway, Halifax; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Patras, Naples; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; El Salvador, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Aug. 12

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Paris; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Wednesday, Aug. 13

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, Aug. 9

Brittanic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

INDIA SEEKS MORE AMERICAN TOURISTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight Americans visited India in 1927-28. Last year this total rose to 2779, and this year it would doubtless have been still higher but for the unfavorable political conditions, which appear to have choked off a number of intending visitors. India's share in the great American tourist traffic is still very small, considering that over 400,000 tourists left America to indulge in foreign travel two years ago.

One reason for this is doubtless the absence of organized publicity for India's attractions. The only advertising on India's behalf is being carried on by the railways. Even so the advertising has been quite satisfactory, and now that the Indian railways have combined to rent an office in East 57th Street, New York, it is hoped that the gray or white felt "topee" of the "globe trotter" will become a still commoner sight in the streets of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

CUBAN PAPER SOLD

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Purchase of the prominent afternoon newspaper La Region of Santiago de Cuba, was announced Aug. 2 by Col. Carlos Machado, owner and publisher of Heraldo de Cuba, one of the leading Spanish language newspapers here. Colonel Machado is a brother of President Machado.

MARKET CLOSES EASIER DUE TO PROFIT TAKING

Bulls Unable to Maintain Morning Levels and Gains Are Turned to Losses

NEW YORK (AP)—The bull troupe continued to perform rather wearily to an all but empty house in today's stock market, but failed to show any signs of discouragement.

U. S. Steel was bid up moderately to new high ground for the current recovery above 170, and a few other pool favorites were turned over rather actively. Bulls still failed to develop any notable following, however, and, while floor transactions reflected some stimulation, commission houses were all but idle.

The severe drought damage to crops in the central West tended to accentuate speculative uncertainty, particularly on reports of heavy rains over certain areas, causing a substantial setback in the cotton market. On sober second thought, Wall Street could not interpret any major domestic crop catastrophe very bullishly, although it might end the depression in grain prices. A little more bullish attitude was taken toward the wheat market, however, particularly since indications of a short crop in France.

News Mildly Favorable

Business news coming to hand was mildly favorable. In addition to the better tone in the grain markets, non-ferrous metals are a little firmer, notably lead. Bradstreet's commodity price index, as announced for Aug. 1, showed a decline of only 1 per cent from July 1, but was the lowest since Nov. 1, 1925. Chrysler reported July sales only about 20 per cent below July of 1929, relatively the best showing so far this year.

Passing the Marmon dividend occasioned no surprise. Standard Brands came nearer to earning its 37½-cent quarterly dividend in the second quarter, with net equal to 31 cents a share, as increased from 26 cents in the first quarter.

The full effects of the Aug. 1 settlements, delayed a little by the fact that the week-end intervened immediately after the first, resulted in marking up the call loan rate from 2 to 2½ per cent, but the long term credit outlook remained favorable, as was attested by an easier tone in time money. The Stock Exchange monthly collateral loan statement, showing a decrease of about 1 per cent, was favorable in view of the fact that stocks generally showed a substantial net gain for the month. Gold continued to flow to France, and movement to London appeared to be imminent.

Merchandising Shares Rise

Although wholesale buyers, with only a month left to Labor Day, have not been very active in the New York markets of late, some pickup in retail trade is viewed as a seasonal certainty, and the merchandising shares were bid up more actively than for some time. Macy gained more than 3 points, and Woolworth, Kresge, Sears, Roebuck and Simmons made moderate gains.

Operations for the advance were again pressed forward in Standards of New Jersey and California, Radio, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Electric Power & Light, Mack Trucks, Hudson and Loews were among issues rising 1 to more than 2 points.

Vanadium and Warner Bros. rose substantially on short covering. The bull activity in General Motors lost some of its vitality, however, and American Can and American Telegraph sagged under profit-taking for a time.

Profit taking on the rise found buyers scarce in the final hour and many leading shares not only lost their gains but sagged a point or more below the previous close. American Telephone lost 3 points and American Can, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, Vanadium and Southern Railway between one and two.

U. S. Steel slid down from 170¼ to 168¼. The close was heavy. Sales approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Bonds Rule Higher

The pace of bond trading quickened today as a better inquiry developed for railroad issues and a few utility obligations. The market ruled steady to firm.

Bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were strong in the early dealings, with the 5s of 1975 and the adjustment 5s, a convertible issue, rising about one point each. Erie issues were quite active and with Pennsylvania 4½s, Central Railroad of Georgia 5s, New York Central 4s, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, were bid up moderately.

Utility issues showed a slight upward tendency with the most popular issues rather quiet. Manhattan Railway 4s soared 1½ points on an unusual demand.

Stock privilege issues were dull and irregular. Oil warrant issues were fairly active and firm. Foreign issues moved narrowly.

INCREASED FALL BUSINESS LIKELY

Increased business activity this fall seems certain, in the opinion of the monthly review of The Bank of America N. A., which at the same time characterizes the current pessimistic business attitude as being as much overdone as was the undue optimism of the early spring.

The review adds that although commodity prices may not yet be at bottom, a price level eventually is reached where esential goods begin to move into consuming channels fairly readily. The present low level of stocks of goods in consumers' hands is expected to result in demand at the first sign of returning activity.

Discussing various angles of the business situation, the review notes that money continues easy with demand relatively light; that the outlook seems to favor a continuation of low money rates until the fall demand develops; that no further important changes in iron and steel prices are anticipated for the immediate future; that building contracts awarded in July set a high mark since July, 1929, while building and construction work under consideration has shown a substantial increase and that automobile construction also showed an increase in the second week of July.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

NEW YORK—Stockholders of International Salt Company subscribed for about 95 per cent of the 60,000 no-par capital shares, to which they were offered rights at $36 a share expiring July 21. The remaining 5 per cent of the new stock was taken by the underwriters. Proceeds of the financing will be used to liquidate existing bank loans, thus effecting a saving in interest of about $100,000 a year.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 5	Aug. 4
66	42		Ab & Straus	100	47	47	47		
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2400	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27½	
32	23	2	Adams Mill	200	27⅜	27	27	26	
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	11½	11½	11½		
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	23⅜	23	23⅜	23½	
1⅝	½		Ahumada	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
156⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduction	800	118⅞	117¼	117¼	118¾	
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5½	5⅜	5½		
35¼	18		Alleghany	4700	22⅛	21¼	21⅞	21⅜	
96¼	84⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw wx	400	85	84⅞	84⅞		
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	700	270½	269	270½	268	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1700	57½	56½	57	57⅜	
26¼	18¼	..	Amal Lea pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼		
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	25	25	25		
39	23		Am Ag Ch pf	100	32	32	32	30½	
55½	27		Am Bosch	800	35⅞	35	35⅞	35	
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121	120¾	121	121	
21¾	8¾		Am Br Bov	1400	17¾	17½	17¾	17	
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	10½	10½	10½		
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	22100	133¼	131½	131½	132¾	
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	146	146	146		
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	58	58	58		
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	100	44¾	44¾	44¾		
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅛	
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	9800	74½	72¾	73½	74⅜	
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	90	98	98	98		
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	108	108	10 8	108	
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅝	
55⅝	28¾	2§	Om Int Corp	2500	33¾	35½	35½	35½	
4	1⅝	..	Am La Fr	400	1⅝	1½	1½	..	
105	43¼	8	Am Locp	200	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞		
118½	98	7	Am Locp pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93	
51½	30⅛	1½	Am Metals	200	32⅜	31	31	31½	
95⅛	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	78	77	78	78	
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am P&L	1500	84½	83½	84½	84	
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝		
59¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiator	500	26⅝	26½	26¼	26⅞	
37	15¾	..	Am Repub	400	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	2900	59	55½	56⅜	57⅜	
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	900	64	63¼	63½	63	
103	103	..	Am Sm 6pf	100	103	103	103		
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1800	69⅜	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Steel Fnd	400	40	39¾	40	40	
55½	42½	2§	Am Stores	100	43	43	43		
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	300	54	54	54	53⅜	
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20	20	20		
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	7900	215⅞	213	214½	216	
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	900	94	92	92½	93½	
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	3100	10	10	10	10	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10	
53¼	26½	3	Amac Wire	100	31	31	31		
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	5800	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	51	
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	41	41	41	41	
37¼	18	1§	Andes Cop	400	23	22½	23		
30¼	19½	2	Arch Dan	400	22	21¾	21¾	21⅜	
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	76	76	76		
8¼	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	3700	5¾	5½	5½	5½	
4¼	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	4600	2½	2⅜	3⅛	2⅝	
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	58	58	58		
46⅛	31½	4	Asos Apparl	100	35½	35½	35½	..	
94½	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91		
242½	194	10	Atchison	2400	221¾	218	218⅞	219	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	105½	105⅛	105½	105	
175½	145	10	Atl oCast L	200	151	150	151	146	
51⅜	30⅜	1§	Atl Refin	3100	38⅝	37½	38	37¾	
37	25½	1	Atlas Stores	400	30½	30¼	30½	30¼	
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	2000	126	121½	122½	123¾	
55½	24	..	Autin N pf	10	29	29	29	29	
10⅜	2⅞	..	Auto Sales	900	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	75	75	75	77	
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	500	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛	
			—B—						
98	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	500	29½	27½	29	28¼	
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	5300	103¾	103	104	103	
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	10	108½	108½	108½	109½	
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	50	112½	112½	112½		
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	4900	24¼	23½	23⅝	23¾	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	900	83	80⅞	83	82¾	
6⅜	3¼	..	Belding H	2000	4	3⅞	4		
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	2000	33⅛	32½	32½	32¾	
56¼	31⅝	2	Best & Co	400	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	46⅜	
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	3300	84⅜	83⅛	83½	84	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127½	127½	127½	127⅝	
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	400	34¾	33¼	34	33½	
78	70	4§	Bon Ami A	100	70¼	70¼	70¼		
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	7400	80¼	78¾	80	79⅜	
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	3900	30½	29¾	30½	29½	
112	79	4	Boston & Me	100	85	85	85		
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1400	23½	22½	22½	23⅛	
78⅝	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91½	91½	91½		
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	128	128	128	128¼	
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	
31⅝	19⅞	..	Bucyrus	100	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	
116	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	70	116	115⅞	116		
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1300	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2800	34⅞	34	34	34½	
51½	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33⅜	
29⅜	13¾	..	Butterick	200	17⅞	17	17¾		
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	3600	73⅜	72	72	71½	
			—C—						
30	17	2	Campbell	400	22	20	20	19⅞	
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Arls	100	55	55	55		
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla		15½	15½	15½	16	
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1300	64¾	64	64⅜	63½	
226¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	800	186	185¾	186	186	
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac NW	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½	
362¼	156½	6§	Case Thresh	6000	206	194¾	197	200½	
78¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1300	62	61	61	61½	
75	59	6½	CCav-Dbbs pf	100	60	50	50		
60	9	..	Celotex	200	14⅜	13¼	13¼	14	
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4¼	4½	4½	..	
67⅞	29¾	4.20	Checker Cab	3500	27	25⅞	26⅞		
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	300	187½	187½	187½	186	
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	5000	7¼	6	7	7¼	
10⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	4000	7¼	6	7	6⅝	
47⅞	46⅜	..	Ches & Ohio new	800	47⅞	47¼	47⅞		
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	300	11	10¾	11	10¾	
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	2900	38¾	36	38¾	38½	
26⅜	12¼	..	Chi M&SP	4900	14¼	14	14½	14½	
46¼	20⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	4500	23⅞	21¾	22⅝	22½	
80⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	76	76	76	76	
37	11⅞	..	Chi Pneu	100	16¾	16¾	16¾		
125½	95	7	Chi RI	100	102	102	102		
110⅝	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107	107	107		
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20	20	20	20	
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	200	55	54½	54½		
43	24	3	Chrysler	3500	30⅜	29⅞	30½	29⅞	
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	100	84¾	84¾	84¾		
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	500	178	176½	177	179¾	
52	48½	2	Coca Cola A	200	51	50¾	50¾		
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	2500	53¾	52⅞	52⅝	53½	
100½	97	..	Col Palm pf	100	100½	100½	100½	101	
97	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	3600	66¾	63¾	64½	64⅛	
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109	108½	109	108⅝	
199	108	6	Col Carbon	600	139½	136¾	136¾	136¾	
37⅜	15⅜	2§	Col Graph	5100	18½	17¾	17¾	18	
40¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	3000	27	26½	26½	26¼	
46¼	20⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	3700	38⅞	34⅞	36⅝	34¼	
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	4500	27	26⅜	26½	26¾	
30¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	5300	14½	13⅞	14	14	
104⅞	99	6	Commwth pf	300	101½	101¼	101½	101⅜	
27⅜	15¾	2	Con Film	100	19	19	19		
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	5400	110	108⅛	108⅞	110	
		5	Con Gas pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	200	14¼	14¼	14¼		
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	5	5	5		
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	72	72	72		
71⅞	50⅞	2½	Cont Can	2000	60¼	59¾	59¾	60½	
6¾	3¾	..	Cont Motors	800	4	4	4		
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2900	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1700	24⅜	24	24¼	24⅜	
111⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	500	94⅞	93½	93⅞	95	
33	15½	..	Coty	1300	22	21¼	21¾	21¼	
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	13½	13½	13½	12¾	
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	1100	52½	50	52½	49¼	
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	300	13	12½	13	13	
48	38½	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40	
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	200	119½	119	119½	119	
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1600	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	7½	
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
			—D—						
43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	200	27½	27½	27½	..	
181	146	9	Del & Hudson	100	158½	158½	158½	..	
153	110¼	8§	Del Lac&W	800	114½	113½	113½	..	
256¾	198⅜	8	Det Edison	100	219	219	219	..	
237	139	8	Diamond M	800	230¼	237	238½	239	
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	3000	117⅞	116	116	117⅝	
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	119	119	119	118½	
			—E—						
255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	1600	214½	212	214	211⅝	
37½	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	700	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	5300	80⅞	79	79⅜	79	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	7500	72½	71	71⅜	72⅛	
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	400	109½	109⅜	109⅜		
125½	120½	3½	El P&L 6% pd	100	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝		
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞		
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47½	
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	200	54	53⅞	54		
63¾	35⅜	..	Erie	600	42½	41⅞	41½		
43⅜	10⅝	..	Eureka Vac	500	12½	12	12⅛	12	
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅝		
			—F—						
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	35	
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	70½	70½	70½	71½	
61?	46	2½	First Nat St	300	54	53½	54	52⅝	
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	2½	2	2¼	2	
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	180	9	7	9	7	
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	200	9	9	9	..	
52⅞	40	3	Florsheim S	300	44½	44¼	44½		
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	400	89¾	88	88	87⅝	
28¾	11	..	Foundation	100	12	12	12	12⅛	
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	200	47	46	46	46½	
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	400	45⅞	45¼	45¼	44⅝	
			—G—						
111⅞	78⅝	4§	Gen Am Tk	600	87	86⅛	86⅛	87	
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	200	46	45⅜	46		
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	400	19	18½	19	19	
109¾	88¼	7	Gen Cable pf	100	88	87⅞	88	89	
95⅝	80⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	25400	73⅜	71¾	73⅜	72¼	
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	400	54⅞	54½	54½	54½	
18¾	8	.30	Gen G&E A	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
59⅜	40½	3§	Gen Mills	2500	47⅝	45½	46½	45⅝	
95	90	6	Gen Mills pf	700	91	91	91		
97¼	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5pf	900	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	97	
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	41700	47¼	46½	46⅝	47	
21¾	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
51¼	30	..	Gen Theaters	700	33⅞	33¾	33¾	33¾	
19⅛	11¼	..	Gen Realty	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	400	78⅝	75	75¼	78	
106½	58	5§	Gillette	600	85	82½	82½	85	
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
38	15½	2½	Glidden	3300	18⅝	17	18¼	17	
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9½	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2000	41	40½	40½	40¾	
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	1500	26⅜	25	25½	25½	
104½	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	85½	85½	85½	86¼	
96⅝	54⅞	5	Goodyear	2000	63	63	63¾	62¾	
28⅝	8½	..	Gotham Hos	100	11	11	11	10½	
15⅜	6	..	Gould Cp A	100	8	8	8	8⅜	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	6½	6½	6½	6½	
89⅞	18	3	Granby	200	25	24¾	25	24¾	
52	30	..	Grand Silver	200	41½	41	41½	41½	
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	500	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
43⅞	34⅜	3	Grand Un pf	300	43⅜	43½	43½	43	
43	29	1	Grant(WT)	400	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¾	
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81½	
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	200	21	20⅞	21	21	
34½	18¾	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	19	19	19	19	
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	400	15⅝	14½	15½	14⅝	
80	37⅛	4	Gulf Steel	100	38	38	38	38	
			—H—						
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	100	36	36	36	35½	
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn IDpt St	2800	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	
36½	21⅛	6§	Hahn Dpt pf	200	32	31	32	31¼	
31⅜	21	4	Hall Print	100	22	22	22		
23¼	20½	2	Hartman A	100	21½	21½	21½		
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	800	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞	
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	50	119¼	119¼	119¼		
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	96½	96½	96½	96⅜	
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	100	33	33	33	32	
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	1500	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝	
116⅞	82¼	10a	Houston Oil	6400	88½	85⅝	86	86¾	
84½	48	4	Household P pf	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜		
62½	25⅝	5	Hudson Mot	400	38	34½	34⅝	34	
26⅝	13	2§	Hupp Motors	800	14½	13¾	13¾	14¼	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 5	Aug. 4
			—I—						
138¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	118½	118½	118½	117¾	
32	19⅝	2	Ind Oil & G	500	22	21	22	20⅝	
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	400	5¾	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1200	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	100	199	199	199	197	
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	300	16	15¾	16		
17⅜	10¼	.45	Insuran Sh	100	12¼	12	12¼		
13½	9⅛	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	100	26½	26½	26½	27⅜	
8½	4½		Int Agri	300	6	6	6	5⅞	
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	1000	180½	178	180½	177¾	
19¾	11	.25	Int Carrier	400	12½	12¼	12½	12¾	
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	500	69½	69½	69½		
14½	8		Int Combus	1700	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
115⅜	76	2½	Int Harv	2400	84⅝	82½	82½	84⅝	
144½	140½	7	*Int Harv pf	100	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞		
54	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	1500	40	38¾	39¾	38⅞	
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	500	79	78¼	78¼	80	
33	19	2	Int M Mar	400	22½	22	22½	22½	
44⅝	21	1	Int Nickel	15700	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
86	70	7	Int Paper 7%	30	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝		
58¾	35¾	.3	Int Print Ink	100	37¾	37⅞	37⅞		
45¾	36	..	Int Salt	1300	39⅝	38¾	39	39¼	
77⅞	60⅛	2	Int Tel & T	1400	47⅛	46	46⅛	46⅞	
28⅞	15⅝	1	Interlake	100	18	18	18		
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	700	25⅝	24¼	24⅞	24½	
29	14	2	Inv Equ	200	15½

COTTON CLOTH PRICES SHOW EASIER TREND

Continued Decline in Cost of Commodity Factor in Bearish Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Manufacturers of coarse yarn cotton cloth who had strenuously resisted the pressure for lower prices during the previous week yielded to such pressure last week owing to the continued fall in the price of raw cotton. That commodity made a new low record price last week of 12.45c. The analyst of the Textile World estimated that the price will hover between 12c and 13c.

Buyers of cotton cloth were very cautious about buying for future needs, merely covering their immediate and pressing wants.

Await Government Report

Many mill men say that if cotton continues on the present or a lower level it will result in low prices for cotton cloth which will start a vigorous buying movement ere long. Another retarding factor was the fact that already many buyers are awaiting the publication of the government report on the condition of the cotton crop as of Aug. 1 which will be issued on the 8th.

In the print cloth sections sales of the standard 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard were made early in the week at 5½c for small lots and 5⅜c for large lots. Later 5⅜c became the market for small orders and 5¼c for fair yardage.

The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard sold early at 6⅛c and 6¼c, but later at 6c and 6¼c. The 72x76s brought 7¼c to 7⅜c early and 7c to 7⅛c late. The most active number after the 64x60s was the 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25-yard which moved early in fair volume at 4⅞c and 5c, but later in greater volume at 4¾c and 4⅞c.

In the sheeting division the weakness was not so general, being confined to a few numbers, such as 31-inch, 48-squares 5.00-yard which sold early at 5⅛c, but later at 5c and 5⅛c, and the 40-inch, 48-squares, 2.85-yard which dropped from 8¼c to 8⅛c. Practically all the other numbers held their prices firm.

Fine Goods Improve

Pajama checks were fairly active. The 36½-inch 72x80s 4.70 yard sold at 6⅛c for spot and 6¼c for future delivery early. Osnaburgs were quiet.

A better feeling prevailed in the fine goods division. For some time past merchandise managers have held their buyers down to the filling only of actual immediate wants. This restriction has recently been withdrawn, so that buyers feel free to anticipate their wants for the fall trade. This was somewhat reflected in the fine goods section by larger purchases of fine yarn goods for fall delivery.

The bulk of the business in this section was done in plain fine cotton goods and plain cotton and rayon mixtures.

Combed Lawns Lead

Combed lawns easily led the all cotton section. The 40-inch 84x80s, 11.00-yard sold at from 12c to 13c according to quality, and the 72x68s, 9.50-yard, at from 8c to 8¼c. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s, regular hard twist, sold at 8c to 8¼c and the same count and width extra hard twist at 10¼c.

Broadcloths were again quite active with the shirting trade well represented among the buyers. The higher count carded numbers sold at 7¾c for the 100x60s, 4.10 yard, and at 8¾c for the 112x60s, 3.85 yard.

Sateens, rayon mixtures, sold rather briskly all week at from 40c to 47c for the 140x80s. Plain cotton sateens brought 12c for the 128x68s, and 19½c for the 96x160s.

Plain rayon and cotton mixtures sold better than the fancy constructions. Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150 denier sold at 18¼c to 19c. with 60 filament. Celanese filled crepes brought 22½c for the 39 to 40-inch 76x64s.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s 75 denier sold at from 22c to 22½c. Voiles of celanese 39-inch 64x64s 75 denier at 32½c to 33c.

EXCHANGE ANNOUNCES SPECIALIZATION PLAN

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Officials of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange have announced that the exchange has embarked upon a specialization plan in its listings and from now on will direct most of its attention to motion picture, amusement and mining stocks.

A survey just completed shows that these stocks are broadly distributed on the Pacific Coast and that 75 per cent of the membership of the exchange does a substantial business in these stocks, a number of which already are listed on the Los Angeles Exchange. Several large picture corporations have indicated their intention to apply for Pacific Coast trading.

Joseph M. Schenck, motion picture producer, recently estimated that the total investment of that industry in California is now approximately $2,000,000,000.

AMERICAN EQUITIES CO.

NEW YORK—B. A. Howe, president of American Equities Company, announces the acquisition of a large block of class B common stock of the Intercontinents Power Company, which together with its present holdings gives American Equities Company a substantial majority interest. Payment was made for the stock partly in cash and partly in stock of the American Equities Company.

R. HOE INCOME

R. Hoe & Co., Inc., (printing presses) reports for the six months ended June 30, 1930, consolidated net profit of $196,981 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.05 a share on 96,000 no-par shares of class A stock on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. This compares with $202,649 or $2.11 a share on the class A stock in the first six months of 1929.

VIKING PUMP EARNINGS

Viking Pump Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $199,719 after charges and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the $2.40 no-par preferred to $1.54 a share on 100,000 no-par common shares. No comparison is available since the company changed its fiscal year to end Dec. 31 instead of March 31.

FEDERAL BAKE SHOPS

Net profit of Federal Bake Shops, Inc., for the six months ended June 30 was $115,377 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $104,971 in the first six months of 1929. This is equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 37 cents a share on the 216,000 no-par common shares, compared with 31 cents a share in the first half of 1929.

CURB SEAT AT $150,000

NEW YORK—Announcement was made of sale of a Curb membership for $150,000, an increase of $13,000 over the previous sale.

UNIVERSAL WIRELESS

CHICAGO—Samuel Howard was appointed receiver for Universal Wireless Communications Co., Inc., in federal court here.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½
Allegheny 5s	95¾	95¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	65	65
Am F Pow 5s	89	89
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98	98
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	106	106
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T & T 65s	106⅜	106¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108⅜	108⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅞	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	132	130
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	95½
B&O 1st 4s '48	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	104
B&O W 4½s	101½	101½
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	110⅝	110½
Belding Hem 6s '36	81	81
B&M 55s	99¼	99¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	100
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅜	105⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	99⅞
Cal Pet sc 5s '39	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅝	97⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98	98
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103⅞	103⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	111½	111½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	89¾	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	52	52
Chcs & O cv 4½s A	99½	99½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	103
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	94½	94½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	52½	52
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86	85⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98½	98½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	100½
Chi Railway 5s '73	82	81½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102	102
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 4s 52	91½	91½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100⅞	100⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99	99
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102⅜	102⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¼	102⅜
Colum Pow 4½s	95	95
Com Az Baraquia 7½s '37	74	74
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅜	106⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100½	100½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96	96
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91½	91½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106½	106½
Detroit Ed 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104½	104½
Edith Rock 6s	102¾	102⅝
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93½
Erie gen lien	82	81⅝
Erie 75s	92⅞	92¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96⅞	96⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	65	65
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	46
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gne Pet 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅛	105⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¾	101¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	78	77½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅞	99½
nIter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68	67¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	67¼
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79½	79½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100⅜	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48¼	48¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110	110
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	97⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83
Lehigh Val con 1s 2003	90½	90½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100⅞	100⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100½	100½
La Ark 5s	84	84
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	75½	75
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	47	47
Marion Steam S 6s	55	55
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104½	104½
Met Edison 4½s	99⅞	99¾
Minn St P & SSM 4s '38	88	88
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99	99
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅞	78⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5s F '78	101¼	101¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83⅜	83⅜
Morris & Essex 5s	108¼	108¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89	89
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¼	82⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99¾	99⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅜	107⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Ont & &W rfg 4s '92	47⅛	47
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅜	111⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s 41	107⅛	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	99⅝	99⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¼	88
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104¾	104¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	94	93⅝
Nor Pac S C 2047	105½	105½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113½
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	102	102
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93	93
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	80	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101½	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn RR 5s '64	105½	105
Penn RR 4½s D	97½	97½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96⅜	96¼
Phil Co 5s '67	101	100⅝
Phil & Read C &c I 6s '49	98½	98½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts W Va 4½s B	94	94
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¾	93½
Pub Svc E & G '70	100⅜	100⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅞	94⅞
Rep Pan 5s	93⅞	93⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '39	86⅞	86⅜
Rich Oil 6s	89⅛	89⅛
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅛	107½
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¼	91¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	93⅜	93
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	102¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107¼	107¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	53	53
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97½
Sinclair Cru O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Pru O 5½s '38	102¾	102⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94¾
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅝	98⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102½	102½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅜	99⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	111¼	111
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80¼	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅛	102½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	29¾
Trap Rock 6s	99⅜	99⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s rct ww	100½	100½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅝	91⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	83	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	93¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	9	8¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	36	35½
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93½
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Walworth 5s '45	88¾	88¾
Warner Bros 6s	94¼	93⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	85½	85½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100½	100
Western Un 5s '60	104⅝	104½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92	92
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	60	60
Wickwire Spen 6s xw	60	60
Youngstown 5s	103½	103½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	86¼	86¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 5	Last Aug 4
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	103.00	102.31	103.00	103.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅛	99⅛
Australia 4½s '57	78⅞	78½
Australia 5s '55	88½	88½
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Australia 7s ct	93¼	93¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	89	88½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	95¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅞	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅞	109¼
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	95⅞	95⅞
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bouivia 7s '69 ct	72	71
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106¼	103¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75¼	75¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75¼	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Bremen 7s '35	102¾	102⅝
Breda 7s w w	79	79
Brisbane 5s '58	81⅞	81¼
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅞	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) ct '63	90¼	90⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	91¾	91¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	92	92
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	78½	77⅞
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99¼	99
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	96	95⅝
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96¾	96¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100¼	100¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	70	70
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¼	92
Finland 5½s '58	97⅞	97⅞
Finland Rep) 6s '45	92⅝	92⅝
Finland (eRp) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅞	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124⅞
Germ 7s '49	116	116
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83⅞	83¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83 ¾	83¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93⅝	93⅝
Germ 5½s rct	86⅝	86⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95¼	95¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	101	100½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	87⅞	87⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	105⅛	105
Jap 5½s	92½	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85⅛	85
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97¼	97¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Mex 4s small A '04	12½	12½
Milan (City) 6½s '52 J	90¾	90¾
Montvid (City) 6s '59	91	91
Nor Hyd ct 5½s	94	94
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Peru 6s '60	73	73
Peru 7s '59	92½	92
Poland 7s '47	84⅞	84⅞
Poland 8s '50	95	94¼
Prov Sile 7s	73½	73½
Rhine West '55 ww	90⅜	90⅜
Rhine West '53 ww	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	103	102⅞
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	71⅜	70⅜
Rep Pan 5s	93⅞	93⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90¼	90¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	91	90⅝
Saxon State 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101¾	101¼
Sierra 5s	101¼	101¼
Solssons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88½	88¼
Tyrol 7s '52	92¼	92
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅛	96
Uruguay rcts 6s	94½	94½
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Warsaw 7s '58	74½	74

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 5	Last Aug. 4
15 Am & Cont	18	17½	17½	..
488 Am Found	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
775 Am Pneu	4	4	4	..
535 Am T&T	215¾	213¼	213¼	215¼
100 Andes Pet	.30	.30	.30	.30
150 Arcadian	.30	.30	.30	..
20 Av Ser	6½	6½	6½	..
95 Bos El	78½	78	78	..
5 Bos El pf	89	89	89	..
5 Bos El 1 pf	106	106	106	..
54 Bos El 2 pf	93¼	93¼	94	..
50 Bos & Alb	185½	185½	185½	186
75 B&M pr pf	108	108	108	108
1110 Cop Range	9⅜	9½	9½	..
100 Cred Alli	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
25 Det Air	5	5	5	..
10 E G&F pf	95	95	95	..
165 EG&F pr pf	82½	81¼	81¼	82
20 E Mass pf	21	20½	20½	..
22⁵ Edison Elec	262	257	261	260
10 Em Asso	25	25	25	25
110 First Nat S	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	..
10 Gen Alloy	10	10	10	10¼
100 Georgian	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
40 Gilchrist	9¾	9	9¾	..
100 Hathaway B	17¾	17¾	17¾	..
50 Isle Royale	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
70 Mass Util	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅛
5 Mergenthal	95	95	95	..
30 Nash	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	35⅞
725 Nat Ser	4½	4⅛	4½	..
25 NE Equity	30	30	30	28
117 N E Gas	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
145 NE Tel	144½	144	144½	143
640 No Butte	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
13 No NH	109	109	109	109
94 Pub Util	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅞
30 Ry & Lt	71½	71	71½	..
415 St Mary Ld	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	..
100 Shannon	12	12	12	..
145 Shawmut	17	17	17	16¾
45 St & Web	83⅞	83¼	83⅛	83
77 Sull Mach	45	44½	45	44½
29 Swift & Co	30	29½	30	..
10 Torrington	56½	56½	56½	55¼
25 Un Twist D	25	25	25	..
270 Uni Found	17⅞	17½	17½	17¾
85 Uni Shoe	66	65½	66	65½
100 Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
74 US&El Pow	13¼	13	13¼	13½
10 Util Eq pf	81	80½	81	..
265 Util Hyd	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	9
100 Venez H	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
415 Venez M	4	4	4	..
50 War Bros	48	48	48	..
7 Westfield	22½	22½	22½	..

BONDS

$5000 E Mass 4½s	35½	35	35½	..
1000 E Mass 5s	38½	38½	38½	38½
4000 PC Poc 7s	108½	108½	103½	..

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

EDISON BROS. STORES

	1930	1929	Inc.%
July sales	$271,863	$251,586	8.0
7 mos	2,538,804	2,003,149	26.7

F. & W. GRAND-SILVER STORES

	1930	1929	Inc.%
July sales	$2,266,659	$2,284,153	*0.7
7 mos	15,932,498	14,599,053	9.1

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE INCOME

Household Finance Corp.'s net for the six months ended June 30 of $1,870,540 was equal to $2.50 a share (par $50) on 180,000 shares of participating preferred and under participating provisions of the shares to $2.90 a share, on the combined average number of no-par class A and B common shares outstanding during the period, and $2.56 a share on 554,815 combined shares outstanding at the end of June.

TILE COMPANIES IN MERGER

NEW YORK—A merger of C. Pardee Works and Matawan Tile Company, two large tile manufacturing concerns, has been approved by directors of both organizations, to become effective immediately. Plants of the consolidated company are located at Perth Amboy and Matawan, N. J., and are among the largest of their kind in the United States. Pardee-Matawan Tile Company has been formed to handle sales for both concerns.

RYAN PLANT CLOSED

ST. LOUIS—The Ryan Aircraft Corp. plant has suspended operations, and will remain closed two weeks. The decision was made during the recent visit to St. Louis by James Work, general manager of Detroit Aircraft Corp., which controls the company. Employees have been given notice to terminate their services Aug. 15. Sales have been disappointing since last fall, and it was futile to continue.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Stockholders of Beatrice Creamery Company will vote Aug. 8 on the proposed increase in the preferred to 125,000 from 80,000 shares and in the common to 750,000 from 500,000 shares. If the increase is ratified it will give $50,000,000 capitalization, of which $12,500,000 will be 7 per cent preferred, par $100, and $37,500,000 common, par $50. Haskell, president, states that a satisfactory six months' business has been done.

OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended Aug. 2 totaled 2,498,363 barrels, an increase of 20,514 barrels, according to Oil & Gas Journal. Light oil output decreased 18,034 barrels daily.

LERNER STORES PROFIT

Lerner Stores Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $546,846 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 6½ per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $2.24 a share on the 200,000 no-par shares of common.

A Window in Wall Street

PROFITS OF 339 COMPANIES

Aggregate earnings of 339 corporations so far reported for the first six months of this year declined 18.6 per cent from the same period a year ago, according to a compilation by Moody's Investors Service. A group of 235 industrial companies suffered a decline of 23.1 per cent, 73 railroads lost 34.3 per cent of last year's earnings, while 31 utilities scored a gain of 2.1 per cent. On the whole, companies which supply the so-called "essential" goods and services of wide and stable consumption are making relatively the best showing. As compared with the first quarter, the aggregate record for the half year was only slightly worse. On the whole, considering the drastic declines in commodity prices, which, of course are reflected in earnings figures, the above showing, in the opinion of Moody's is not as bad as has generally been expected. "It attests to the greatly strengthened structure of our corporate business, which apparently is better able than it used to be to withstand such shocks as the one we have recently experienced."

WHAT PRICE GOOD ROADS?

Good roads are good business, even for the motorist who pays $38 a year toward their upkeep. Of this amount, $22 on an average is collected through gasoline taxes in the United States. All the states collect gasoline taxes, the average being somewhat less than 4 cents a gallon. Add to this the average license fee and the result is an average of $38 a year per motorist. It is estimated, however, that good roads save the motorist 1 to 2½ cents a mile, and a number of bumps.

FINANCING AT YEAR'S LOW

Corporate financing in July totaled only $530,700,000, the lowest figure recorded so far this year, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The total for the first seven months of the year, $5,345,800,000, is nearly 30 per cent under the financing for the similar period of 1929. Analysis of the detailed figures reveals that the decrease has all been in the common and preferred stocks divisions, the bonds showing a gain of 58 per cent over 1929. Out of total financing of $5,345,800,000, common stocks amounted to $1,193,800,000, preferred stocks to $464,700,000, and bonds to $3,687,300,000.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34½c	34¼c
Bar silver in London	15 15-16d	15⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅞d	84s 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$82,000,000	$1,080,000,000
Year ago today	64,000,000	632,000,000
Balances	41,000,000	175,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	136,000,000
P R bank credit	40,237,617	153,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

ROGERS BOWS TO RAINVILLE

Davis Cup Tennis Players Expected to Compete at Meadow Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y. — Marcel Rainville of Montreal scored a surprise result Aug. 4 in the opening round of the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club, when he won a well-fought victory over G. Lyttleton Rogers, the tall Irishman who captured the Canadian championship at Toronto week before last. This was Rogers's first match in singles on this side of the international border, as he defaulted his first round match at Seabright. The score was 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

The field in the tournament is somewhat stronger already than the Seabright men, with Bryan Grant Jr., of Atlanta, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, already competing, and places are also being held in the singles for Wilmer L. Allison Jr., R. Berkeley Bell, and George M. Lott Jr., who are expected to arrive in New York Aug. 5.

Meantime, at the Maidstone Club, East Hampton, a few miles away, about the same field which competed in the women's events at Manchester and Seabright are engaged in singles, with those dropping out there moving over to the other club for the mixed doubles later in the week. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, winner at Longwood, Essex County, and Rumson, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, and the Palfrey sisters all reached the third round, mostly by byes, the only player to win twice being Miss Gladman. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—At Southampton

Men's Singles—First Round

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated G. L. Rogers, Ireland, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.
Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 2—6, 6—1, 8—6.
Jacob Hess, Houston, defeated Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 6—2.
Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Keith Werner, Southampton, 6—3, 6—1.
J. Henry Holden, San Francisco, defeated E. G. Tarangioli, New York, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, 6—0, 6—4.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 6—4.
Dr. Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 6—3, 6—1.
Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Donald H. Cram, Nashville, 6—0, 6—2.
Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, defeated Hutton Miller, Southampton, 6—0, 6—1.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Philip F. Neer, New York, 6—2, 7—5.
Frank M. Eonneau, New York, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Ted Burwell, Charlotte, defeated Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, 6—3, 7—5.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.
R. N. Williams 2d, Wayne, Pa., defeated Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated S. Howard Voshell, Kew Gardens, 6—1, 6—4.
Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Bronxville, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.
Richard T. Murphy, Utica, defeated Frederick S. Baggs, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.
Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Edward T. Herndon, New York, 6—4, 6—3.
Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated William Caswell, Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
Richard Lusch, Los Angeles, defeated Richard Lewis, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.
Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Sadakazu Onda, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Women's Singles—First Round

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Mrs. Robert McCormick, Southampton, 6—0, 6—0.
Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, defeated Marion Lauhey, Easthampton, 6—0, 6—1.
Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, won from Mrs. A. K. Nash by default.
Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Francis Weeks, Easthampton, 6—2, 6—0.
Mrs. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, won from Clara Greenspan, New York, by default.
Olivia Phelps Stokes, Easthampton, defeated Mrs. Newbold Morris, New York, 7—5, 6—4.
Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Rosamond Newton, Boston, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.
Elizabeth Warren, Richmond, defeated Mary Rawlins, New York, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.
Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Mrs. George M. Pyncheon Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—0.
Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Mrs. Carl Gray, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Phyllis Armstrong, Easthampton, 6—1, 6—0.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Cathleen Fox, Southampton, 6—0, 6—0.
Ruth Dexman, Cincinnati, defeated Mrs. John Hall, Easthampton, 6—1, 6—0.
Florence S. Le Boutillier, New York, defeated Jane Zevely, Easthampton, 6—0, 6—0.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.
Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, 10—8, 6—1.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. K. J. Sherber, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
Marjory K. Gladman defeated Mary Z. McHale, 6—2, 6—1.
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, 8—6, 5—7, 9—7.
Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—1, 7—5.
Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 9—3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	63	41	.606
St. Paul	60	45	.571
Toledo	59	46	.562
Minneapolis	54	50	.519
Kansas City	50	52	.490
Columbus	46	59	.438
Milwaukee	44	63	.411
Indianapolis	41	61	.402

RESULTS AUG. 4

Toledo 6, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 12, Columbus 9.
Milwaukee 9, Louisville 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	73	36	.670
Birmingham	63	48	.568
New Orleans	62	48	.564
Atlanta	60	53	.531
Little Rock	56	58	.491
Chattanooga	51	61	.455
Nashville	51	62	.451
Mobile	31	81	.277

RESULTS AUG. 4

Atlanta 25, Nashville 8.
Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 3.
Mobile 4, New Orleans 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	15	6	.714
Missions	12	9	.571
Los Angeles	12	9	.571
San Francisco	12	9	.571
Oakland	10	11	.476
Seattle	9	12	.429
Sacramento	8	13	.381
Portland	6	15	.286

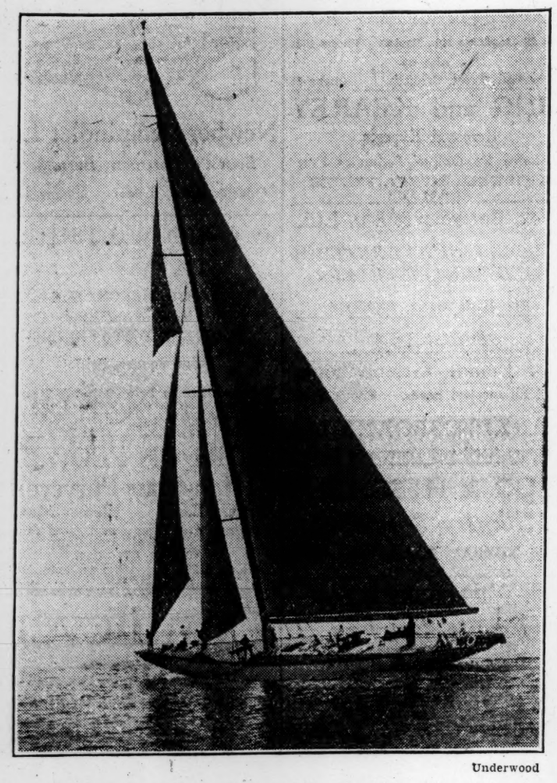
TEXAS LEAGUE

Wichita Falls 12, Dallas 7.
Houston-San Antonio and Fort Worth-Shreveport, night games.
Other clubs not scheduled.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Wichita 7, Pueblo 4.
Des Moines 5, St. Joseph 4.
Denver-Oklahoma City and Omaha-Topeka, night games.

Boston Yacht Wins in Breezy Run



Underwood

Class J Sloop Yankee, Candidate for America's Cup Defense

Third Race of Cruise Within the Confines of Buzzards' Bay

America's Cup Defense Candidates Prove to Be Remarkably Close Under Equal Conditions—Second Race Held in a 25-Knot Southwester

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MATTAPOISETT, Mass.—From a spectator's standpoint the course for the race for major yachts Aug. 5, the third annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was well nigh ideal, being four times up and down an eight-mile stretch of water, wholly within the confines of Buzzards' Bay, an arm of the sea noted for its excellent winds such as wafted the fleet over the last 10 miles in the race Aug. 4. Every headland therefore was crowded with yachting enthusiasts from all parts of southeastern Massachusetts, especially from the hundreds of summer resorts on Cape Cod.

The fleet itself before it started out for the race was an impressive one, more than 200 large and small pleasure craft being crowded into Mattapoisett Harbor which 100 years ago was a rival whaling port to New Bedford and Nantucket. In fact the yachtsmen used the old stone wharf on which was landed in years gone by, thousands of barrels of sperm oil.

The wharf was therefore a general gathering place for the yachtsmen, most of whom were still spinning yarns of the thrilling run from Newport, Aug. 4, in which all hands hit top speed from start to finish before a 25-knot southwester and over considerable sea, conditions in which there were surprisingly few mishaps.

The race again showed the four candidates for America's Cup defense to be remarkably close under equal conditions, for the quartet was bunched all the way from the start at Brenton's Reef lightship to the Hen and Chickens lightship at the entrance to Buzzards' Bay, with the Yankee slipping out into a 20-second lead as she eased sheets round the floating beacon.

The Weetamoe won a very close start from the Enterprise, with the Yankee only 15 seconds astern and the Whirlwind 10 seconds behind the Yankee. The two stern boats soon overtook the leaders, and as cup committee restrictions as to covering and luffing had been left ashore, the Yankee, Whirlwind and Weetamoe were soon edging out to windward.

The breeze was well up to 25 knots if not a little better, but the big cup boats had no difficulty in carrying their big ballooners and whole mainsails. The first leg was 17 miles almost due east, so with booms well out to port the four carried along at their best speeds. In fact this 17 miles was sailed at a trifle better than a 12½-knot gait.

The Enterprise, keeping out of the luffing contest, held a slight lead for a few minutes, but the outside boat caught her before the turn at the Hen and Chickens was reached at 11:40, where the Yankee pushed her nose out ahead and had a margin of 20 seconds to the good as she eased her sheets and swung her spinnaker pole over to starboard. The other three boats were so closely bunched that broad on they looked like a single craft.

In getting her spinnaker pole out, one of the foremast hands on the Weetamoe was flipped overboard, and the yacht immediately hurled off the course and picked him up, but the mishap took the Nichols boat out of the contest, much to the disgust of the sailor himself.

The Yankee and Whirlwind continued their luffing tactics all the way up the bay to the finish, standing first toward one shore and then over to the other, with the Enterprise holding straight for the mark. Yet despite their somewhat longer course the Yankee and Whirlwind kept their lead over the Aldrich boat until within a mile of the finish. At that point the Whirlwind had a slight advantage over the Yankee, but the latter's skipper made a quick jibe that caught the Thorne boat unawares, and in the midst of the mixup the latter lost her spinnaker sheet and came for the line with the big sail flapping far out to leeward.

The Yankee won the race, but the Enterprise managed to slip in between her and the Whirlwind and captured second place by a scant 20 seconds, being only 12 seconds ahead of the Thorne boat. The Weetamoe after recovering her man continued to the finish, but sailing leisurely, making no effort to break out her spinnaker and crossing the line half an hour after the leaders.

The old cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie had a grand struggle all the way, at no time being more than a few seconds apart. Half a mile from the finish the Vanitie pushed out ahead and led at the line by 10 seconds, losing the race to the Resolute on corrected time by two minutes.

After the race in Buzzards' Bay Aug. 5 the fleet will run round the Elizabeth Islands to Vineyard Haven and then go back to Newport for the Astor and King's Cup races later in the week.

The times of the larger yachts were as follows:

NEW CUP BOATS

Yacht	Owner	h. m. s.
Yankee, P. S.	Lawrence et al	2:41:42
Enterprise,	W. Aldrich, et al	2:42:02
Whirlwind,	L. Thorne et al	2:42:14
Weetamoe,	G. Nichols et al	3:11:18

OLD CUP BOATS

	Elapsed Time h. m. s.	Cor'ted Time h. m. s.
Resolute, Sydney Clark	2:48:32	2:11:03
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	2:48:22	2:13:02

FIRST OF BRITAIN'S POLO TEAM DUE AUG. 7

NEW YORK—Full details regarding the English team, challengers for the historic international cup, were announced by the Polo Association Aug. 4. The first member of the squad of seven to arrive will be Gerald Balding in the Mauretania Aug. 7.

The others, Capt. Charles H. Tremayne, Lewis L. Lacey, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, Aidan Roark, Ritchard George and Humphrey Guinness will arrive in the Aquitania Aug. 10.

The ponies are due Aug. 11 in the Minnetonka. There are 67 of them. The first match of the team in the United States will probably be an easy polo game Aug. 17, with the more vigorous trials beginning the following week.

PUBLIC LINKS GOLF TITLE PLAY STARTS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Over the subtle, well-trapped municipal course Aug. 5 lay the path of 119 golfers from 29 cities, striving to qualify in the 36-hole preliminary test of the ninth annual United States Public Links tournament.

In the medal play the Warren G. Harding trophy for teams, now held by New York, was at stake.

The first 52 and ties in the two-day qualifying round will be eligible for the individual matches, which start Aug. 7 and close with 36 holes Aug. 9.

Carl Kauffmann, Pittsburgh steel mill clerk, has held the James D. Standish individual cup three successive years, and he was favorite to repeat.

DANISH MARKSMEN WIN ON FINAL DAY

ANTWERP (AP)—Denmark's team of riflemen in the international matches won the .22-caliber competition on Aug. 4, outstanding event of the final day. Denmark scored 1926 points at a distance of 50 meters, Finland 1924 for second place, and the United States third with 1900.

The American team, with its individual scores, follows: R. F. Seitzinger, 386; H. N. Renshaw, 385; Dr. Emmett Swanson, 380; W. F. Bruce, 379; Gunnery Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. A., 370.

Lindgren, of Finland, won the individual title with a mark of 392 in a possible 400 from a prone position. Swanson, of the American team, holds the title from a kneeling position.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	24	11	.686
Springfield	17	18	.486
Allentown	17	20	.459
Albany	16	20	.444

U. S. GOLFERS TOP CANADIAN PLAY

F. W. Ryan of Michigan and J. R. Ferguson of Philadelphia Win Medal Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Two golfers from the United States, Francis W. Ryan of Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., and J. Raymond Ferguson of Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, tied for the medal in the 36-hole qualifying round of the annual Canadian amateur golf championship here Aug. 4 with totals of 144, 4 over par. Scoring was high throughout the day and Ryan was the only player of the 115 entrants who bettered par in either of his rounds, he having a 69 in the morning. He made a spectacular finish to better 70, playing the last five holes in 3—3—3—3—2, the first being a par, the next three birdies and the last an eagle when he chipped into the hole from 30 yards away.

Ferguson was even par in the morning, the same as C. Ross Somerville, twice winner of the title and a member of the local club, and he added a 74 in the afternoon. Somerville was third with 147, three out of bound tee shots spoiling his chances in the afternoon. Nicol Thompson Jr. of Toronto Cedar Brook, tied with Somerville, while the next four players were Canadians. Eddie Held, the defending champion, Don Carrick, winner in 1925-26, Ross Hayes of Detroit and J. Fuller of Montreal all scored 151. Seven of the other 27 qualifiers, in addition to Ryan and Ferguson, are from the United States.

Scores of 156 and better qualified for the championship flight. Five former champions, Held, Somerville, Carrick, C. C. Fraser and F. Thompson qualified, while two, W. J. Thompson and George S. Lyon, the latter eight times the winner, failed to pass the test.

A feature of the day was the showing of the Thompson family, three brothers of Nicol Thompson, Canadian professional, who led the field for the first two rounds in the recent Canadian open, competed and two qualified, while he also had two sons playing, Nicol qualifying with an 147 and Joe missing by a couple of strokes. Match play over the 36-hole route starts Aug. 5 with the final Aug. 9. The scores of the qualifiers:

	Total
F. W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Mich.	36 33 35 40 144
J. R. Ferguson, Philadelphia	34 36 38 36 144
C. R. Somerville, London	37 33 43 34 147
Nicol Thompson Jr., Cedar Brook	38 33 37 39 147
G. Boeckh, York Downs	38 37 37 36 148
F. G. Hoblitzel, Lambton	38 36 39 37 150
C. M. Stuart, Islemere, Montreal	39 38 37 36 150
J. Fuller, Royal Montreal	37 38 37 38 151
Ross Hayes, Detroit	38 39 38 36 151
D. L. Carrick, Scarboro	38 34 40 39 151
Eddie Held, Lakeville, L. I.	40 34 41 36 151
W. Taylor, Summerlea, Mont.	40 38 35 38 152
F. J. Wright, Newton, Mass.	37 41 39 35 152
H. Borthwick, Calgary	41 35 37 39 152
J. Cameron, Laval	37 41 35 40 153
J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia	41 35 37 40 153
L. L. Vanzant, Tulsa, Okla.	38 39 40 37 154
F. Thompson, Mississauga	39 39 37 39 154
A. A. Weir, Niakwa, Winnipeg	40 38 38 38 154
John Merwin, Concord	38 40 40 35 154
C. D. A. Grasse, Mt. Pleasant	74 81 155
R. C. Morley, Hartford	75 80 155
L. D. Wood, Winchester	77 78 155
Joseph Batchelder, Salem	77 78 155
R. C. Rockwell, Worcester	75 80 155
J. D. Leddy, Portland	77 79 156
R. C. Giles, Wee Burn, Ct.	77 79 156
R. D. Rooks, Metacomet	74 82 156
C. W. Page, Hartford	78 78 156
Joseph Pezzullo, Wanumetonomy	77 80 157
Elmer Ward, Norfolk	76 81 157
H. W. Kaler, Brockton	79 78 157
Milan Heath, Woodland	80 77 157
*H. M. Gartner, Metacomet	82 76 158
*Dick Chapman, Greenwich	80 78 158
*L. H. Dowling, Manchester	79 79 158
*J. D. Brown, Portland	79 79 158
*Philip Simons, Springfield	78 80 158
*Percy Furber, Wee Burn	75 83 158
*A. F. Wade, Meadowbrook	79 79 158
*T. C. Tyson, Augusta	81 77 158
*T. G. Thayer, Wollaston	81 77 158
*H. C. Paul, Bear Hill	77 81 158

*In playoff for last three places.

Stella Walsh Runs 100 Yards in 10 4-5s.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cornwall, Ont.

STELLA WALSH, Cleveland sprinter, bettered all previous women's records for the 100-yard dash Aug. 4, when she ran the distance in 10 4-5s. Miss Walsh's mark was established on Cornwall's new cinder track at the Canadian Legion field day games.

The previous record of 11s. flat was set by Rosa Grosse O'Neill of Toronto and equaled last winter by Miss Walsh at Boston.

Fred Fitzsimmons Stops Brooklyn

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	41	.602
Chicago	59	43	.578
New York	58	45	.563
St. Louis	52	49	.515
Pittsburgh	50	50	.500
Boston	48	56	.462
Cincinnati	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	34	67	.337

RESULTS AUG. 4

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Brooklyn 0.
Only games scheduled.

Brooklyn lost a chance to increase its leadership in the National League race on Aug. 4, when defeated by the New York Giants, 4 ot 0. Chicago, the Robins' nearest opponent for the top position in the standing, was not scheduled to play. In the other contest scheduled, the Boston Braves held Philadelphia's heavy hitters in check and won by a 3-to-2 score. The league standing remained unchanged.

Aided by three home runs and perfect fielding support, Fred Fitzsimmons pitched the Giants to victory and put them to within four games of the leadership. He allowed the Robins only six scattered hits, three of which were made by Frederick. The Giants made nine hits off Clark, who went the entire distance for the losers. Allen, Lindstrom and Terry drove out the homers. This defeat cut Brooklyn's lead to two and one-half games over the Cubs.

With Bruce Cunningham starring both in the pitchers' box and at the bat, the Braves went ahead three games to two in their series with the Phillies. The young right-hander was touched for eight hits, but managed to keep them well scattered. At the plate, Cunningham connected with two doubles in three times up, to drive in two of his team's three runs. Lefty O'Doul, Philadelphia left fielder, was the batting star with three hits in four trips to the plate, including a triple and home run. Sweetland pitched for the losers. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	4	9	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	6	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Clark and Lopez. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Clarke. Time—1h. 53m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	3	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries — Cunningham and Spohrer; Sweetland and Davis. Umpires—Rigler, Donohue and McGrew. Time—1h. 26m.

Roque Players at Winona Lake

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind—Outstanding rocque players from all parts of the United States are gathering here for the annual national tournament of the American Rocque League, scheduled to open this week and continue for two weeks or until the entire schedule of play has been completed.

Erwin Cranfill of Willow Branch, Ind., secretary of the league, has arrived, and is preparing schedules of play for the tournament, which will probably get into full swing on Aug. 5. W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the league, also arrived Aug. 4, and has taken charge of affairs of the tournament. He will enter in the first division.

Indications are that there will be keen competiton in the first division from which is selected the national rocque champion. H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., who won in the national last year and who is the present champion, may arrive later in the week to defend his title. Entries may be made at any time during the first week of the tournament, and it is expected that many star players will arrive late in the first week planning to crowd all of their games into one week of play.

Last year there were 14 players in the first division, and league officials predict that the championship class will have that many, if not more, entries this year.

BOY GOLFERS FROM FOUR STATES TO PLAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Boys from four states are entered in the field of 250 for the qualifying round of the seventeenth annual junior championship of the Western Golf Association at Flossmoor Country Club south of here. The qualifying round is to be at 18 holes Aug. 5, and match play starts Aug. 6. Fred Lyon of Pontiac, Ill., won the title last year.

One of the favorites is Charles Becka of Calumet Country Club, recently a caddy, who has done well in two tournaments this season. J. D. Hutchison of Glen View Golf Club, R. A. Wood Jr. of Exmoor Country Club, Joshua d'Esposito of the Illinois Golf Club, George Weager of Edgewater Golf Club, and Laurie Ayton Jr. of Evanston, Ill., are other favorites.

BOYS WILLING TO PAY WAY

PHILADELPHIA—What a difference a few years make. Five years ago when Hienie Miller became head football coach at Temple University, he was forced to call for volunteers to try for the Owl grid team. During the present summer Earl R. Yeomans, graduate manager of athletics, has had requests from over 150 former high school stars who are willing to pay their own way to the training camp in order to gain a place on the grid aggregation.

VERMONT COACHES ANNOUNCED

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The University of Vermont Athletic Council announced Aug. 4 that Howard A. Prentice had been appointed coach of varsity baseball, and Archie T. Post of track. Both are recent graduates and letter men and Prentice is also director of physical education.

ARCHERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WIELDERS of the bow and arrow from all parts of the United States are to compete in the fiftieth annual tournament of the National Archers' Association, to be held in Grant Park here, just off the down-town business section, starting Aug. 12.

James Duss, famous New Jersey archer, is to take charge of the meet. California is to be represented by Mrs. Ray Hodgson, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Dorothy Grubbs and others. Some of the entries for the individual title flights are Dr. Paul Crouch of Boston, Gen. I. Thorde-Gray of New York and Dr. T. T. Elmer of Pennsylvania. Arthur Young, famous hunter with the bow and arrow, is entered in several events.

Local girls have made up a strong team for the inter-city contests. The Chicago team includes Miss Jessica Akester, Mrs. Tyler Price, Mrs. Allen St. John, Mrs. Charles Miller and Mrs. Dorothea Harier.

STRATTON MEDALIST IN N. E. GOLF PLAY

PORTLAND, Me. — Thirty-eight golfers qualified with 158 or better in the New England amateur golf championship here Aug. 4. Emery Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., led the field with a qualifying score of 144, with rounds of 71 and 73.

F. D. Ross of Wampanoag Country Club, West Hartford, Conn., the Connecticut state champion, and Bill Arnold of the Charles River Country Club, Newton, Mass., were tied for second in the list with scores of 145. W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn, champion two years ago and medalist last year, failed to qualify by one stroke. The summary:

E. P. Stratton, Brae Burn	71 73 144
F. D. Ross, Wampanoag	73 72 145
W. P. Arnold Jr., Charles River	74 71 145
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk	75 71 146
C. C. Clare, Race Brook	76 76 148
J. A. Hutchinson Jr., Brae Burn	75 73 148
T. S. Tailer Jr., Newport	74 75 149
H. W. Ekstrom, Concord, N. H.	73 79 152
B. F. Oxner, Metacomet	78 74 152
Paul Haviland, Brookline	74 78 152
Joseph Lynch, Albemarle	76 76 152
Joseph Monahan, Sandy Burr	76 76 152
Wallace Cooledge, Arlmont	73 80 153
H. C. Berry, Portland	80 74 154
Kenneth Morse, Belmont	80 74 154
John Merwin, Concord	76 78 154
C. D. A. Grasse, Mt. Pleasant	74 81 155
R. C. Morley, Hartford	75 80 155
L. D. Wood, Winchester	77 78 155
Joseph Batchelder, Salem	77 78 155
R. C. Rockwell, Worcester	75 80 155
J. D. Leddy, Portland	77 79 156
R. C. Giles, Wee Burn, Ct.	77 79 156
R. D. Rooks, Metacomet	74 82 156
C. W. Page, Hartford	78 78 156
Joseph Pezzullo, Wanumetonomy	77 80 157
Elmer Ward, Norfolk	76 81 157
H. W. Kaler, Brockton	79 78 157
Milan Heath, Woodland	80 77 157
*H. M. Gartner, Metacomet	82 76 158
*Dick Chapman, Greenwich	80 78 158
*L. H. Dowling, Manchester	79 79 158
*J. D. Brown, Portland	79 79 158
*Philip Simons, Springfield	78 80 158
*Percy Furber, Wee Burn	75 83 158
*A. F. Wade, Meadowbrook	79 79 158
*T. C. Tyson, Augusta	81 77 158
*T. G. Thayer, Wollaston	81 77 158
*H. C. Paul, Bear Hill	77 81 158

*In playoff for last three places.

A'S INCREASE LEADERSHIP

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	35	.673
Washington	62	41	.602
New York	61	45	.575
Cleveland	56	51	.523
Detroit	52	56	.481
Chicago	43	62	.409
St. Louis	43	65	.398
Boston	36	70	.340

RESULTS AUG. 4

Philadelphia 13, Boston 4.
Detroit 7, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

The Philadelphia Athletics are now eight full games ahead of the Washington Senators in the American League race, by virtue of their victory over the Boston Red Sox on Aug. 4. The score was 13 to 4. Cleveland strengthened its hold on fourth position by winning from St. Louis, 5 to 2. In the remaining contest, Detroit defeated Chicago by 7 to 3. Washington and New York were not scheduled to play.

Connie Mack and his A's had quite an easy time winning from the Red Sox, behind the smooth pitching of Bob Grove. The losers made 12 hits off his delivery, but could score only four runs. Lisenbee started in the box for the Red Sox, only to be taken out in the seventh for a pinch hitter. George Smith finished the game. Grove and Simmons hit homers for the Athletics.

Wes Ferrell held the Browns to eight scattered hits and won his eighteenth victory of the season. His first opponent was Sam Gray, who did well when he allowed the Indians only six hits in seven innings. He was taken out at that time, however, Kimsey and Collins following him to the box. The longest hit of the game was contributed by Earl Averill, Cleveland center fielder, a triple.

A long home run by Charlie Gehringer in the twelfth inning, with the bases full, his second of the game, was what gave the Tigers a victory over the White Sox. Vic Sorrell and Ted Lyons had staged a pitching duel throughout the entire contest, the former holding the White Sox to six hits, while his team mates were making 13 hits off Lyons. Gehringer also drove out three other hits, for a total of four out of six for the day. Hayworth, Detroit catcher, hit a triple. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	3	x	—	13	15	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—	4	12	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Lisenbee, Smith and Berry. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Owens and Geisel. Time—1h. 50m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—	5	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Gray, Kimsey, Collins and Hungling. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 44m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—	7	13	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	6	2

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Lyons and Tate. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—2h. 18m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-6, Fitchburg, Mass.

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MUSIC SHOP—In central California; established 35 years; radios, phonographs, records and band instruments; inventory about $16,500. S. M. SAROYAN, 445 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; from dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

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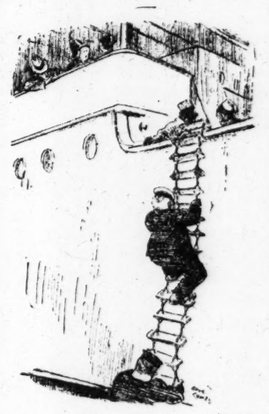
The bride nodded emphatically.

"And you," said the justice, turning to the bridegroom, "what have you to say in your own defense?"—*Chicago Daily News.*


Punch

Elderly Lady (as they drop the pilot): "My dear, if I'd known we should have to get off the ship like that, I'd never have come."

Sinking Sun

"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in at my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No, my room faces west."—*Loughborough Herald.*

Home Note

Two children were arguing:

John: "It is."

Elizabeth: "It isn't."

John: "I tell you it is, because Mummy says it is, and, if Mummy says it is, it is, even if it isn't."—*What Cheer.*

$100 ! !

Abe was at a dance and lost a wallet containing $600. He got up on a chair and announced: "Gentlemen, I lost my pocketbook with $600 in it. To the man what finds it, I will give $50."

Voice from the Rear: "I'll give $75."—*Medley.*

Astronomy

Professor: "You can realize the great distance of this star from the earth when you consider that the light took several thousands of years to reach the earth."

Lady: "Yes, but the stars only shine at night; otherwise it would have got here quicker."—*Nagels Lustige Welt* (Berlin).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Water wears away the strongest stone, and ether waves have about the same erosive effect on popular songs.

Los Angeles Times: A resort is a place where you pay a dime every hour or so for something you could get for nothing at home.

San Francisco Chronicle: Going up in New York's proposed 105-story building will be fun. It will be the only place where you can ride that far without a detour.

Detroit News: "And then again," continued the earnest salesman of midget motor cars, "if you don't care to drive, it makes a dandy overnight case."

Odds and Ends

Coast Lines

Africa has a coast line of only 16,100 miles, while Europe, with about a third of Africa's area, has a sea coast three times as great.

Olympic Games

Beginning at Athens in 1896, the revivals of the Olympic Games have been held as follows: Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; Antwerp, 1920; Paris, 1924; Amsterdam, 1928. The Olympiad of 1916, canceled on account of the war, was to have been held in Berlin.

Aerial Road Survey

The most ambitious aerial road survey ever attempted will be made this year by airplanes of the Alaskan and British Columbia authorities to locate the route of the proposed Alaskan highway.

Canadian Note

On a per capita basis, Canada exports more manufactured products than any other country; her per capita wealth, incidentally, has doubled in the past five years.

King's Three Crowns

The King of England has three crowns: the St. Edward, made for the coronation of Charles II in 1662, and used in English coronation ceremonies; the Imperial state crown, made for Queen Victoria in 1838, and the Imperial crown of India made for George V, when he was crowned Emperor of India at Delhi.

A Word a Day

Alkali

This word was incorporated into English from the Arabic *al qali*, *al* meaning "the," and *qali* being the name given to the calcined ashes of the glass-wort plant, which abounds in soda. (By some, *qali* is derived from the Arabic yerb *qalay*, "to fry," hence, "to calcine.")

An "alkali" is a compound capable of reacting with acids to form a third quality, salt. Ammonium hydroxide is one of the familiar alkalies or bases, and is frequently used by the student of chemistry in obtaining precipitates from acid solutions. The stronger alkalis are caustic and easily react with oils and fats to form soaps.

Al'-ka-li is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, second as in *sofa*, *i* as in *ice*.

"In a wide sense, lime, magnesia, and sodium carbonate are alkalies."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Curative

London

A YOUNG soldier serving his country in the English Army, in one of the colonies of the south, seemed to disobey the rules and regulations constantly. Everybody was watching and expecting him to do something he shouldn't, and again and again he did.

He was before his officers many times, and different kinds of punishment were his lot, but this did not cure him. One day he had again discredited himself and was to be brought before the commandant.

Before the young man was brought in, the commandant turned to the other officers and said, "What shall we do with him? We have tried every sort of punishment on him and it does not seem to do any good."

One officer thought a moment and said, "There is only one thing we have not tried."

The judge in surprise asked, "What can it be?"

The officer quietly replied, "We have not forgiven him yet."

The commandant laughed and said, "Let us try it."

The young soldier entered dejected and worried, and expecting the worst. There, however, was nothing said reproving him. The commandant looked at him kindly, and said, "We are going to forgive you this time."

Such surprise and joy came over the lad's face! He went away whistling. His fellow troopers observed a great change come over him. He became obedient and willing to work. It is pleasant to add that it was his last appearance before the commandant because of any offense.

The Children's Corner

The Strange Hotel Guest

THE hotel at Somerset Strand, on the coast of False Bay in South Africa, was situated quite close to the shore. The high tide often came to within a few yards of the "steep" or veranda, but at low tide there was a lovely wide stretch of firm sand across which visitors could wander to the patches of black seaweed-covered rocks which, under the ebb and flow of the tide, looked like dark flickering shadows in the brilliant sunlight.

Mary and Alice were staying with their parents at the hotel during the great heat of the South African summer, and when the tide was low toward the sunset hour they would creep about the water's edge exploring the rocks to see what treasures the sea had left behind.

One day, just as they arrived at their favorite spot, their attention was attracted by a sudden splash, and there in a rocky pool close by was

It Was Quite Cheerful and Well Rested

a very young penguin, struggling as if it were amost exhausted. The children knew that its real home must be several miles out at sea, on a small island called Penguin Island which was the nesting ground for the birds that frequent that part of the South African coast.

Stumbling out of the water, it stood close to Alice's feet and looked up into her face. She bent down and picked it up, but not knowing what to do for it, tried to put it back into the water clear of the rocks. But it immediately struggled back, and stood in the same position as before, looking, if possible, still more limp and bedraggled.

There was nothing to be done but to take it back to the hotel and find some means of reviving it. Mary happened to have a shawl with her, so they wrapped it round the penguin, who did not seem at all frightened, and carried it as if it were a small baby!

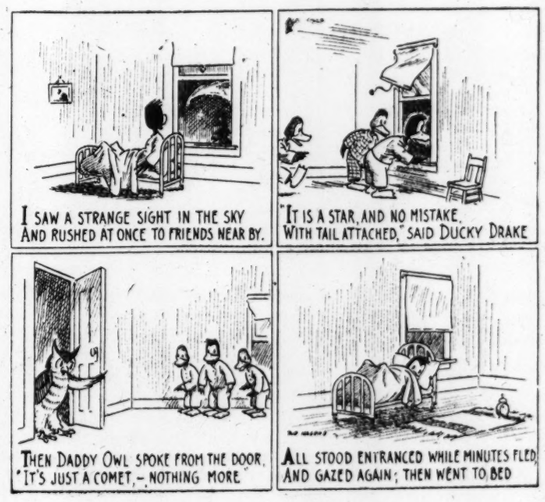
An empty room was given to them at the hotel to use as a kind of night nursery, and the two little girls were soon very busy feeding their guest with small pieces of food which they gently put down its throat. Then a nice large box was arranged near the window, and in this the penguin stood with the shawl still wrapped round its shoulders.

The next morning Mary and Alice were awake at sunrise. They were accustomed to an early bath before the blaze of the morning sun made the beach too warm for comfort. Eagerly they opened the door of the penguin's night nursery, and, judging by its queer little waddling movement and the brightness of its eye, it was quite cheerful and well rested.

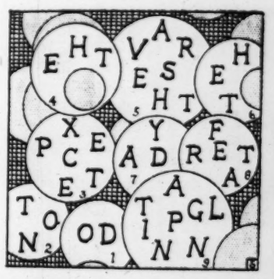
They gave it some more food, and then took it down to the water's edge to see how it would behave this time. There was no hesitation on the part of Master Penguin, and giving one backward glance as much as to say: "Thank you for taking care of me," he swam off, perfectly well and strong, evidently confident of finding his own family, and without any fear of getting exhausted again.

Some time afterward Mary and Alice were reading about the habits of penguins and learned that the young birds always snuggle up to the older ones at night time and stand close up between their feet for warmth and protection. Evidently Master Penguin mistook Alice for his mother when he stood so confidingly between her feet expecting to be cared for. It may be, too, that the shawl which was put round him reminded him somehow of the plumage of his nearest relative!

The Adventures of Waddles


I SAW A STRANGE SIGHT IN THE SKY AND RUSHED AT ONCE TO FRIENDS NEAR BY.
"IT IS A STAR, AND NO MISTAKE, WITH TAIL ATTACHED," SAID DUCKY DRAKE
THEN DADDY OWL SPOKE FROM THE DOOR, "IT'S JUST A COMET,—NOTHING MORE."
ALL STOOD ENTRANCED WHILE MINUTES FLED, AND GAZED AGAIN; THEN WENT TO BED

Maxim Puzzle



By rearranging the letters in the various groups, they will spell, in the order indicated, an old maxim.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Roman Numerals Puzzle: Nail, arch, bell, veil, five, lace.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

To Trade or Not to Trade With Soviet Russia?

MANIFOLD events are pressing with renewed insistence the question, "What shall be the attitude of western nations toward commercial relations with Soviet Russia?" The decision of the United States Treasury Department to lift the embargo on certain shipments of Russian pulpwood and to require specific proof of charges of use of convict labor as a basis for such embargoes in the future is a conspicuous incident in the endeavors of one nation to arrive at a policy. The broader implications of the question and of this decision are made appreciably clearer by the discussions of Soviet trade by Ivy Lee, widely known publicist, and Col. Hugh L. Cooper, hydroelectric engineer, at the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

The nations face an apparent dilemma. One extreme of policy is to give way to the antipathy for Communist theory and to cut off trade entirely, in the hope that Communism, so isolated, will dissolve. But this is to forgo the benefits of an interchange of goods, markets and services. Moreover, it might not bring the intended result, or if it did, would tend to leave an embittered people.

The other extreme is to open the gates without stint, to let Russia sell all it can in international markets, and at the same time to sell to Russia whatever goods and services the Soviets will buy. The advisability of this, however, depends upon what use Russia will make of these resources. If, as some competent observers believe, Bolshevism is bending its greatest energies toward preparation for a war of conquest, then it is quite possible that a Red onslaught against the older civilizations might more than wipe out all the benefits of years of trade.

Is there, then, a middle course between the horns of this dilemma? Let us see. First of all, what is the fair attitude toward the Russian people? Certainly it is neither hatred nor mere impulsive suspicion. More than 95 per cent of the Russian people are not active Communists, and most of the Communists are earnestly, even if perhaps mistakenly, seeking to improve the status of the classes they know most intimately.

Theirs is an experiment — not primarily an experiment as to whether the present Soviet Government shall stand, but rather as to whether a Communist organization of society can produce for the whole people a higher standard of living than can a capitalistic or rather individualistic civilization. By its economic and social fruits it will be known, not merely five years from now but a century from now. If the experiment fails because of outside pressure or isolation, Communists of a century hence will have ground to say that their theory had no fair chance to prove itself.

On the other hand, if the Russian Soviets are permitted to work out their theories in a normal economic atmosphere of relations with the rest of the world, there will be no room for excuses — the result will be a genuine test. There will be opportunity, moreover, for a direct comparison of accomplishments with the industrial systems of the western nations. This is what Mr. Lee means when he views the Russian system as a challenge to the whole social order of other nations, and says:

> I, for one, am not afraid to meet that challenge. I believe the American system, placing emphasis upon the stimulation of the individual, and giving him the largest incentive for development for his own sake and for the sake of society, is a sound theory.
>
> Through friendly relations, such unsound ideas as are current in Russia, whether in regard to political economy, social organization, religion, or whatever else, will inevitably suffer the fate of all fiat currency, and the solid gold of the tried and tested experience of mankind will sooner or later assert itself.

Colonel Cooper also restates effectively the question as it applies to the United States when he declares it is a choice between saying, "We accept your challenge, and if permitted we will help you in your experiment in every reasonable way," or saying, "We fear this competition, and will do all we can to hinder you."

This, however, fails to take due cognizance of the too evident determination on the part of at least a considerable section of the Communist Party in Russia to prepare for "an offensive against the world." This aggressive sentiment, manifest in military preparations inside Russia and in a propaganda of violence extending beyond its borders, calls for a careful definition of that "normal economic atmosphere" which other nations may reasonably permit Russia to breathe.

A considerable body of world opinion now holds that an aggressor nation in war forfeits its rights to intercourse with other nations. This doctrine may reasonably be extended to cover obvious preparation for aggression. In so far as other nations see fit to withhold from Russia goods or services which there is ground to believe may be employed against the peace of the world, they are not depriving Russia of justifiable economic intercourse. A cogent example of this policy is the recent cancellation of an order for bombing planes to be built in the United States for the Soviet Government.

An equally cogent example of an effort to stretch a technical point unduly is the plea of Matthew Woll and others for exclusion of all Russian manufactured goods as being products of forced or convict labor. It is reassuring that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has said this does not represent the position of the federation, of which Mr. Woll is a vice-president.

This, then, may be offered as one reasonable course under the circumstances now visible: Let each outside nation apply to Russian commerce simply the same tests it applies to that of other nations, including the test of whether that commerce in particular cases is in keeping with the preservation and protection of peace.

A Key to Greenland's Icy Mountains

THE Danish Government having denied categorically that there was any foundation for the report that Greenland was for sale to any nation, it is probable that the recent unprecedented interest of exploration parties in Denmark's colonial possession in the western hemisphere is due to the progress in aviation.

The topography, meteorology and even the commercial possibilities of Greenland are being studied today as never before, yet except for what flying is doing to lessen distances and overcome climatic difficulties that vast territory might continue indefinitely to baffle investigation and keep its ice-bound interior locked up securely.

Greenland and aerial navigation ought to benefit mutually from what is now being undertaken by expeditions from England, Germany and Denmark. Geographic and weather data for a northern Atlantic route are part of a wide pioneer activity that seeks to establish bases for a regular air service between opposite sides of the ocean.

Whether much of Greenland's interior will ever be of service from an economic point of view is problematic, but six years ago Admiral Byrd reported after flying over a section of northern Greenland that he could have landed anywhere on that vast expanse of glacier of more than 500,000 square miles, except in the neighborhood of the coast line.

Much is expected from the Danish Lauge Koch expedition which is to undertake oceanographical and hydrographical researches on a scale never before attempted. The sea has heretofore been one of Greenland's chief sources of revenue, and the importance of the Danish investigation therefore cannot be overestimated as a key to future commercial opportunities.

Long Skirts for America?

THE most important fashion event of the season, the Paris showing of advance models for fall and winter, opened a few days ago. Paris designers triumphantly parted the curtains of mystery which concealed models designed to dictate the definite trend of style for the coming season. American buyers gasped at what they saw: tiny tricorn hats worn rakishly on sleek heads sans waves, sans curls; high-waisted, empire dresses, ankle-length. All in all, a touch of pre-war days.

There was no discernible rush to secure many of the models for American adaptation. And immediately the news became known that the Parisian designers were again trying to induce the women of the world to wear long skirts, the style creator group of the Associated Dress Industries of America met and declared their independence of Parisian style dictates. Paris fashions, they said, were definitely unsuitable to the American woman excepting as a basis for adaptation or for style hints. Then in regard to style lengths, they maintained that the long skirt of the pre-war period was definitely and permanently in the discard. They furthermore declared their intention of meeting any attempt to popularize it with as stubborn resistance as they did this spring.

As to how much this organization, in its dictatorial functions, is actually speaking for American women, time alone can tell. Meanwhile all will watch the future with interest.

"Ragged Beggars" to Useful Citizens

THE statement that 1000 one-room schoolhouses were annually being abandoned in favor of larger schools in near-by centers was recently made by the United States Bureau of Education. To many persons who cherish happy memories of the days when they started their educational careers by droning their way through the three R's in these old schoolhouses this statement brought a feeling of sadness; they did not like to think of the old place as deserted. Broken windows and falling walls seemed to enter a picture much more unpleasant than that Whittier drew:

> Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
> A ragged beggar sunning;
> Around it still the sumachs grow
> And blackberry vines are running.

A more cheerful view of the matter is held by those who feel that the word "abandoned" no longer applies to many of these one-time schoolhouses, in so far as many of them are being remodeled into attractive homes, clubhouses, community centers, studios, libraries, etc.

Perhaps the old schoolhouse that has "gone modern" to the greatest degree of any is one in Vermont which is to become a part of the buildings that will serve as an airplane landing field. From the platform in that house one can almost hear the echoes of "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," a favorite recitation on "exhibition days," when the school committee and parents came to visit.

Many of the old schoolhouses are picturesque, nestling under big trees or resting by the side of little streams. They are honest, sturdy buildings, and the lessons which were taught in them have given to the world many honest, sturdy men and women. It is good to know that, through the efforts of progressive and resourceful people, these erstwhile beggars are being clothed, fed and placed in positions of trust and responsibility in their communities.

"Pass the Lemonade, Please"

WHEN the lemon was in its youthful stage, men were wont to gather its juice by perforating its polar regions. Another method was to bisect the fruit, get a wrestler's hold on each hemisphere and squeeze it until it released the greater part, if not all, of its liquid content. As a preparatory operation, one often brought pressure to bear on the lemon and rolled it vigorously to and fro in order to obtain a more ready release of the juice.

It would be difficult to determine the exact period in history when lemonade was discovered, but most Americans will assert that it had its humble beginnings in the tidal wave of lawn parties and strawberry festivals that swept over much of the United States in the nineteenth century. No summer social function was complete without its washtub of lemonade, and it reigned for many years without a peer among warm-weather beverages.

Today scores of drinks are in competition with the exclusive lemonade of a generation or two ago. But the little pyramids that grace the shelves of most soda fountains attest that the lemon has not entirely lost its popularity. And to obtain its contents is no longer a difficult or messy operation. Modern electrical appliances speedily and thoroughly extract the juice and the rest is easy.

Heroic Dogs

A CANINE roll of honor to contain the names of heroic dogs and commemorating their deeds of courage and fidelity to mankind has been announced by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

One of the first dogs to win a place in the list, it was stated, will be the dog of David Coyle of Tarrytown, N. Y., which rescued its master, who was found helpless in the woods near that village.

Recognition of the heroism of dogs is also gaining ground in other quarters. Recently a war medal was given to Bing, a New York dog, which saw service in five sectors in France during the World War. His title to fame grew out of scenting gas and giving an alarm which was credited with saving many soldiers in the Thirty-seventh Division.

An unsung hero that would seem to deserve a place on this honor roll is Fox, a dog owned by a man who until recently was a trusty in the Orange County jail at Goshen, N. Y. The dog's devotion to the man at the time of his arrest led the police to break precedents and admit the dog with the prisoner. The faithful animal was given the freedom of the jail premises, but could not be induced to leave. He was rewarded with a daily opportunity to see his master, and his joy at a pat from his familiar hand was unbounded. The dog became a favorite with the sheriff, jailers and other prisoners. Not until the door of release swung open to his master at the expiration of his term did Fox leave the bastile.

The trust and affection of a dumb animal can exert great influence on a human being, and it would not be hard to believe that Fox has "rescued" his master.

Britain's Savings on Increase

SMALL investors in Britain, it is becoming evident with every new publication of figures, are playing an increasingly important rôle in the financial life of the nation. The recently held annual assembly of the National Savings Association has revealed that altogether nearly £500,000,000 is at present invested in National Savings Certificates, an increase of almost 100 per cent as compared with the figures published about three years ago.

The enormous extent of the National Savings Certificate movement can perhaps be better gauged when it is considered that the number of certificates sold up to the end of May last was 967,456,694, and that it is confidently expected that by the end of the present year the total will reach the amazing figure of 1,000,000,000. But by not a few financial authorities in England it is argued that in spite of the fact that the accumulated resources standing directly or indirectly to the credit of the English small investor are between £2,450,000,000 and £2,720,000,000, he is not yet pulling his full weight in the great task of providing sufficient capital for adapting the British industrial structure to the changed conditions of the post-war world.

It is officially calculated that out of the present population of approximately 45,000,000, only 9047 persons in Britain have incomes exceeding £10,000 a year. If the number of persons with an income of over £2000 a year is added thereto, the total is raised to 95,592 persons. On the whole, then, taking the accepted average of four and one-half persons to every family, hardly 1 per cent of the total population of Britain can be regarded as even moderately wealthy. If one goes a step further and widens this number to include those who must pay income tax, a total of 2,150,000 persons is arrived at, which represents only about one-fifth of the whole population of the island.

Of the estimated total of the accumulated wealth of Britain, which is put variously at between £20,000,000,000 and £25,000,000,000, it will therefore be seen that the small investor accounts for a little more than 10 per cent. It is inferred that this percentage is too small for four-fifths of the whole British nation. But it must, on the other hand, be remembered that the amount of capital the small investor is free to invest is also extremely small. The remarkable feature in the history of British savings for the last few years is that, despite trade depression and unemployment, thrift, as expressed not only in the mounting balance sheets of the National Savings Association, but also of the Post Office Savings Bank, the trustee banks, the building societies, the friendly societies and, last but not least, the coöperative societies, is becoming more extensively practiced with every year that passes.

Editorial Notes

"Public discussion of prohibition is constantly leading people to be total abstainers," says Canon William Sheafe Chase. Those who have been saying that, like the weather, prohibition is constantly being discussed, but that nothing is being done about it, may like to discuss that.

Weeding the garden may yet cease to be so thankless a task if the experiments are successful which are now being conducted by a Nebraska botanist into discovering means of using various kinds for food. Already a number have been found to be edible. "Have some weed!"

The United States imported more than 65,000,000 bunches of bananas last year. Who said, "We have no bananas?"

My Friend Chico

By HOWLAND COX

III

"I TAKE you now," said Chico, as we strolled along the road from the Chinese quarters, "to see my sol-diers. Come!" Turning to the left he started down a narrow path going through a meadow to the barracks.

The freshness of the morning had gone, leaving sticky heat to roll in invisible waves against our faces. Overhead birds wheeled in great circles, as the sunlight catching their wings flashed white. Away to the east the mountains of Honduras loomed, cone shaped, and covered with dark green foliage. Along the harbor shore tall palms swayed before the breeze blowing from the gulf.

Chico glanced around to see if I was following.

"You don't like the heet?" he questioned.

"I like," I replied, "the coolness of the evening."

A bugle sounded. Chico did not hear me. At the first shrill note his small figure straightened, a hand went to the visored cap to pull it farther down, and his steps quickened.

From the barracks came men, running, and formed in two lines across a narrow parade ground. Serious little men with rifles curiously long at their sides. Sandals covered the feet, sandals caught by leather straps between the big toes and the back of the heels. Dungaree uniforms covered their bodies: faded, blue cloth bulging at the waists where the belts were too tightly drawn. Long visored caps, some tilted at an angle, others properly placed, but all pulled well down, covered the heads.

A harsh "Ar-r-r-UH!" and the lines came to attention. Another "Ar-r-r-UH!" and away marched the company to a drill field at the end of a palm-fringed walk.

It was a curious picture for a man from the north and I saw Chico, as we followed, watching me out of the corners of his eyes. Our friendship hung in the balance. On my approval of his soldiers depended his good will. And why should I not approve them? For had I not read of heroic deeds performed in days of old, by just such men? Clothes were only trimmings.

Glancing sideways, I nodded.

"Magnifico," I told him.

* * *

Very serious was my small friend, his gaze following the easy, swinging stride of the little men ahead. What was he thinking, I wondered. And what were the solemn, part-Indian soldiers from the mountain villages thinking? Did they miss the bracing air of the highlands?

"How long do they remain here?" I asked, finally.

"They?" he queried, then brightened, "seex months. Why you ask?"

"Those men belong in the mountains, not in this climate," I answered.

"May-bee," he replied, "but we must have sol-diers some-times in Barrios. They go home soon."

"And you?"

"I," he returned, "am an offic-cer. I graduate from La Escuela Militar. My home is where I am ordered."

No more was said. The drill field was directly ahead. Chico with a quick bow left me and went forward to inspect his company.

And then for an hour it drilled. The movements were similar to those used by the American Army. They were not perfectly carried out, but determination made up for lack of precision. Chico stood to one side of the field. The sun's rays were uncomfortably hot and the men wilted as time passed. Finally the squads swung into company front and halted close to where I was stationed. No reason was there apparently for the order which followed and, when it came, "Right shoulder arms!" one soldier in the front ranks, believing the company had been dismissed, tucked his rifle under his arm and started for the barracks.

A surprised "Uh!" arose from the first sergeant, and up went his gun, poking the man in the back. Wide awake now the startled soldier wheeled, swinging his rifle around his head. A loud "Ar-r-r-AH!" came from the officer in charge as he sprang toward the sergeant. A confused scramble, lasting only long enough for Chico to race across the field, and the fracas was finished. What Chico said I do not know.

The soldier, rifle behind his back, went trotting around the field. Behind him went the sergeant to keep him moving. The commissioned officer, minus his sword and with his head bent downward, strode dejectedly away to quarters. The company in command of one of the many sergeants marched briskly off to mess. It was done so easily, and without any fuss.

* * *

Five minutes passed, and Chico called the two soldiers to him. Shamefaced and breathing hard they came slowly across the field. Their clothes were wet from perspiration and their faces dirty. More like dock laborers they looked than men belonging to the army. As they halted it was easy to see they were uneasy, but there was nothing sullen in their bearing.

Chico eyed them severely, allowing several seconds to pass. More and more uneasy they became until, I imagine, they would have rather gone on trotting about the field than to stand before their solemn captain. Probably he understood all this and counted on silence making a lasting impression. More seconds passed, and then he spoke.

"You are," he said, "in the service of your country, and you are in uniform. You cannot give way to anger and serve your country well." There was no trace of anger in his voice. It was not even raised. And as he continued I realized more than ever why his quiet reserve commanded both respect and obedience. "As soldiers," he went on, "you have only one duty, and that duty is to your flag. You will remember that when you took the oath you promised to honor and respect it, and to give the best of yourselves during the six months you remained in training. Today you forgot. You will not do so again. Tomorrow you will return here for drill and you will come back friends. I have no punishment for you other than to say I am disappointed. Your Indian ancestors from the mountains knew the value of restraint. Go now and keep your own counsel."

They saluted, turned, hesitated and hurried off.

I think they were smiling.

Grown-ups, yet children like the rest of us.

* * *

My face showed my surprise, for Chico laughed softly.

"You expected trou-bel?" he demanded.

"I never know what to expect from you," I answered.

"Ah, sí," he grinned.

I had to smile. He was so serenely sure of himself.

"You are to be my guest—" he began.

"Wait," I interrupted, "I have one question I want answered."

He shrugged his shoulders in mock despair.

"You Americans," he grumbled. "You ask so many theengs. Go on, ask me, I shall have no com-fort unteel you know my ev'ry secret. What you want to know?"

"What are you going to do—"

"I know what you ask," he broke in. "What become of the offic-cer who dreeled my companee? Eh?"

I nodded.

He shook his head slowly.

"You want to know too much, but I tell you. The offic-cer weel not command my sol-diers again. He has what you call 'Hot head.' Down heer the cli-mate is bad. In the citee it ees bet-ter. In the citee it ees nice. Bueno! tomorrow he go there. Then he cool off. Come! Vamanos! before you theenk of any more ques-tions."

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

New 3- and 5-Mark Pieces

TO COMMEMORATE the liberation of the Rhineland from foreign military control, the Reichs Finance Ministry has had a limited number of three- and five-mark pieces specially coined. The Berlin sculptor Theodor Caspar Pilartz, who was born in the Rhine country, has made the design, which is simple, but very beautiful and effective. On the obverse side of the coins is the arch of the great Rhine bridge, with the date 1930. The arch spans the river from bank to bank, the German eagle resting upon it. The Rhine is free! A quotation from the German poet, Ernst Moritz Arndt, encircles the impressive emblem and has an added meaning since it was written many years ago: "Der Rhein Deutschland's Strom, nicht Deutschland's Grenze" (The Rhine Germany's river, not Germany's boundary).

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Queen Nefertiti to Stay in City

The beautiful and much-discussed bust of Queen Nefertiti is to remain in the Berlin museum after all; the offer made by the Cairo museum authorities to exchange it for several other valuable specimens of ancient Egyptian art has been definitely declined. Many regret the decision, others are glad to keep the florid bust. It is a difficult question. Dr. James Simon, the eminent art expert and collector, by whose instrumentality the bust came into Berlin's possession, is much in favor of the exchange for many reasons, but the Prussian Minister of Culture, Dr. Grimme, has given the casting vote in the opposite direction, and there is no appeal.

* * *

Where Are the Diamonds Cut?

It is generally understood that Amsterdam is the center of the diamond cutting industry of the world, but it is little known that a very considerable part of all cut diamonds that come to the world market are cut in the western Palatinate. The industry was introduced in the village of Brücken in 1888, and at the present time some 1000 diamond cutters are occupied in that village and the villages of Schöneberg, Steinbach, Dittweiler and several others. Renewed efforts to increase the industry will be made now that the Palatinate is no more under foreign control.

* * *

Neukölln Gets Fine New Park

Neukölln, a large and densely populated district to the south of Berlin, has become the proud possessor of a remarkably fine sport park which is at the same time a people's recreation ground with all modern improvements and when quite completed will be in a position to hold its own with the public park of any city. Perhaps the chief feature of this enormous sport park is the stadium which was recently pronounced open. It is situated upon the southern side of the Tempelhof Field, and thus will not prove a rival to the Berlin stadium in the extreme west. The new sport arena covers 30,000 square meters and can accommodate 25,000 spectators, the seats being arranged in amphitheater form. There is a cinder track 500 meters in length, and every type of sport has its own excellently equipped place.

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Talkies Rapidly Gaining Ground

The sound film is rapidly gaining ground in Germany, after having been handicapped for some time by lawsuits between groups representing various systems. Berlin is well to the fore, having now eighty-six cinemas equipped for the talking film, and even some of the smallest houses with only 200 to 500 seating capacity are being equipped in like manner, so that by the commencement of the winter season the total number of audible film theaters in Berlin will be fully a hundred. The heavy tax on film houses and the shortness of capital generally have hitherto delayed progress, but not any doubts exist as to the ultimate success of the "talkie."

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City Guides for Tourist Groups

The little city of Neubrandenburg in Mecklenburg which is reminiscent of Fritz Reuter, the great Platt-Deutsch (Low German) poet, who was born there in 1810, has just introduced a new and interesting feature. History teachers of the local high schools have volunteered their services free of charge as city guides for tourist groups, and their offer has been accepted. This is obviously a labor of love, and nobody could be better qualified to point out things of interest connected with Reuter than these local historians. Fritz Reuter will always be popular with his countrymen, but foreigners have some difficulty in understanding the Low German dialect.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great interest each article of the series published in the Monitor under the general caption, "Is Prohibition Worth Keeping?" and I would like to give these facts from my own childhood experience. My father, a good man (when not drinking) was sent for help at the time of the expected birth of Mother's ninth child. He got to drinking and did not return home for several days. In the meantime my mother and the babe had passed on, leaving seven children motherless and in want, and with a father who could get liquor any time and place. "Is prohibition worth keeping?"

South San Francisco, Calif. (MRS.) ANN R. MARSH.